The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2696. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BALTIMORE UNION CONVENTION.

A PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, Nominated for President.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

Satire Harmony and Unbounded Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 10.

Before the Convention assembled this morning circulars and handbills were liberally circulated through the Hall, setting forth the availability of Gen. HOUSTON for the Presidency, with EDWARD EVERETT for Vice-President. Though the current had, during the night, set strongly against HOUSTON, his supporters had been very busy. It was understood that a damaging break had been made against HOUSTON in the New-York delegation, and that BELL would receive ten to fifteen votes from that State.

All the States but Michigan, New-Hampshire, California, Oregon and Wisconsin responded in the Convention this morning at roll-call.

JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, from the Business Committee, reported the following Platform:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties: therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles other than the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws; and, as the representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad; believing thereby that peace may at once be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States be established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, and secure domestic tranquillity; provide for the common defence; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

The platform was adopted without dissent, amid great cheering.

After much debate, each State was allowed to cast the number of its electoral vote; every delegate to vote for himself.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a Candidate for the Presidency.

The first ballot indicated beyond question that Hon. JOHN BELL was the preference of a majority of the Convention; an indication confirmed by the second ballot when Mr. BELL had 138 votes, Gen. HOUSTON 69, and the remainder scattering. One by one the delegations from various States commenced changing their votes to BELL, and finally, speaking for a large majority of the New-York delegation, Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS proposed that the nomination of Mr. BELL be made unanimous.

The motion was carried with exalted enthusiasm, and Mr. BELL was declared to be the candidate.

The first ballot for Vice-President, resulted in the selection of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

The hidden break-down of the Houston interest, and the nomination of BELL, is a sore thing to many of the New York Delegates. Nearly a dozen of them refused to make the choice unanimous. It is believed to be the only sore spot in the Convention. The Southern Delegates generally are much elated, and say that he will carry Tennessee, Maryland and North Carolina any way, and, with two Democrats running, a majority of the Southern States. The Democratic Party in the South is said to be in a more broken condition than in the North. That the election will be carried into the House is confidently predicted. The proceedings attending the nomination of EVERETT were a love feast, which healed all differences. The unmixed Whig character of the ticket does not escape remark. An occasional Democrat suspects that this is little less than a Whig Convention. Nevertheless it is the general belief in and out of the Convention that it is the strongest that could have been made. The Kentucky Delegates express great satisfaction, as do the supporters of Gen. HOUSTON generally, with the election of Mr. EVERETT. A dispatch from New-Orleans, received in the Convention, pledges Louisiana for the ticket.

The New-England delegates are much elated. The Editor of the Boston *Courier* at once telegraphed to have the ticket run up at the head of its columns.

There is no doubt that, if he would have consented Mr. CRITTENDEN would have been nominated, instead of Mr. BELL.

Gen. HOUSTON will remain the candidate in Texas.

It is believed that there will be no third Electoral Ticket run in New-York, but that the Union men of that State will be left to decide between the Democratic and Republican tickets.

Gov. HUNT, in declining the nomination for Vice-President, stated that he would allow nothing to interfere with his purpose to act independently and effectually in his State. The remark was regarded as significant.

The speeches of Maj. HENRY, of Tennessee, and Mr. HILLIARD, of Massachusetts, were efforts of great eloquence. B.

From the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 10.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

The Chair presented a letter from Judge CHAMBERS, of Maryland, expressing regret at not being able to attend, and hoping that a wise and patriotic result would be attained.

Also, a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, from W. C. HAYS WOUCK, of New-York, urging the Constitution and WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address as a sufficient Platform.

On calling the roll, delegates appeared from Florida and Rhode Island, which were not represented yesterday.

JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL reported from the Committee on Business the result of their deliberations, which he said were characterized by great unanimity and patriotism.

The report states that whereas experience has demonstrated that all platforms adopted by political parties have the effect to mislead and cause political divisions, by encouraging geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That both patriotism and duty requires that they should recognize no policy or principles but these resting on the broad foundation of the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws, [great applause, and six cheers;] and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union Party and of the country, they pledge themselves to maintain, protect and defend these principles, thus affording security at home and abroad, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity. Adopted by acclamation.

The Committee reported another resolution, that each State should determine for itself the mode of voting, whether by unit or otherwise. This excited considerable discussion, the minorities of delegations contending that its adoption would place them at the mercy of the majorities, and thus stifle the expression of their individual preferences.

Mr. WARNER, of Massachusetts, said he came to express the sentiments of his constituents. The resolution reported from the Committee was one of the bold party tricks to place the minorities under the control of the majorities. If his State had instructed him for a particular man, he would obey his instructions, but none such had been given, and he deemed that the delegates should vote in their individual capacity.

Mr. PERRIN, of Maryland, denied that the Committee had any intention of perpetuating party tricks. It was a mere question of expediency. He thought there was no intention to smother the voice of the minority. In his own delegation it had been determined that every vote should be allowed to indicate its preference.

Mr. PARTRIDGE, of Mississippi, sustained the report of the Committee. The question was, whether the Delegation should determine how the voting was to be done, or whether the Convention would do it. He thought it best to leave it to the Delegations.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, wanted each District to have its vote, whether for Mr. HOUSTON or Mr. Somebody else.

A VOICE—"BELL."

Mr. MOREHEAD—I should say GRAHAM. [Applause.] Mr. MOREHEAD continued advocating the voting by Districts, and opposing any attempt to silence the voice of minorities.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, offered an amendment that each delegate be entitled to one vote.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that each District be entitled to one vote.

Mr. COMEGYS, of Delaware, said his State had but one Congressional District, and the adoption of that resolution would deprive that State of two votes.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, advocated the resolution of the Committee.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, denied that he had any intention to stifle the voice of minorities. He offered the previous question to the Resolution Committee, that each State have two votes for the State at large, and each district be entitled to one vote.

Mr. WATSON offered a proviso that no delegate be deprived of his individual vote without his consent.

Mr. BROOKS accepted this amendment and withdrew his proviso.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, opposed allowing States not fully represented to cast the entire vote of the State. They should only vote for districts that were represented.

Mr. MURPHY, of New-York, offered a substitute that each State be entitled to as many votes as she had Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that each delegate be entitled to one vote.

Mr. COGGIN, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the chairman of each delegation cast the vote of the State in accordance with the instructions given the delegates from the different districts, where the State was not fully represented. A majority of the delegation to determine how the vote unrepresented by districts shall be cast, and where two delegates, representing one district, are divided in their opinion, each be entitled to half a vote.

After a short discussion, Mr. COGGIN'S amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, passed.

Mr. SMITH, of Missouri, moved to proceed to vote for President, and that the lowest candidate be dropped after every third ballot. Laid on the table.

Mr. BUELL, of New-York, moved to proceed to a ballot for President, and continue to vote till some one receive a majority. Carried.

A resolution was carried for the appointment of Tellers, and the Chair appointed Messrs. BROOKS of New-York, HACKETT of Tennessee, WATSON of Mississippi, and ROCKWELL of Connecticut.

The delegation from Maryland retired for consultation.

Mr. BARNETT, of Minnesota, asked to be excused from voting, as the only delegate from that State, and he only a proxy.

FIRST BALLOT.			
Bell	68½	Sharkey	6
Houston	57	Crittenden	28
Everett	25	Goggin	3
McLean	22	Botts	9½
Graham	22	Rives	13
SECOND BALLOT.			
Bell	138	Sharkey	8½
Houston	69	Botts	7
Graham	18	Crittenden	1

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, the nomination of Mr. BELL was made unanimous, amid tremendous cheers.

Mr. HENRY, of Tennessee, a grandson of PATRICK HENRY, in the name of Tennessee thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on the State by the nomination of JOHN BELL, whom he pronounced patriotic and above all sectionalism. His life has been devoted to the common good and common weal of all America. If elected, his administration would be pure, patriotic and constitutional. But it was said he was too slow, too cautious. That was a merit possessed by the Father of his Country. A cautious man held the helm of reason to control his conduct. For himself he could have fought under no other banner than that which looked to the honor, glory and perpetuity of the Union. The revolutionary blood that flowed in his veins must be his excuse for dwelling upon the preservation of the Union. [Great cheers.] In eloquent terms he urged them to stand by the Union to death, and painted the disasters likely to result from a dissolution of the Union. One of his brothers lived with him in Tennessee and another in Iowa. What must be the result of internecine war? To be true to his section, he must rally to the standard of his State, and his venerable brother in Iowa must in like manner be true to his section. Thus brother would have to dye his hand in the blood of a brother. How horrible the idea! He hoped God might strike him blind before he looked upon a land desolated by fraternal strife. Mr. HENRY proceeded at some length in this strain, depicting the horrors of dissolution and civil war. He thought they had a fair chance to redeem the land. The Democratic Party was broken on the rock of popular sovereignty, and the Republicans would be stranded upon the irrepressible conflict, while the vessel bearing their fortunes would walk the waters like a thing of life. He said he saw last week returning stragglers from Charleston. He never saw such disconsolate looking men, and, without figure of speech, unwashed. Burnt brandy would not save them. He expected to see their obituaries in the papers shortly. They would never reunite. Once beaten they would never revive, because they were only held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder. He denounced the Republicans as sectional, and if his idols, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, were to rise from the dead and lead a sectional party, he would not vote for them. He believed a vast majority of the people of the country were in favor of the Union, and if they voted their sentiments JOHN BELL would be the next President. If every man do his duty he would be triumphantly successful in November. He would like to be President for about thirty days. He would say to the vampyres who are feeding on the life-blood of the nation, "Take up your bed and march." [Hearty laughter.] Mr. HENRY proceeded some length in the same strain, denouncing the corruption of the present Administration, and urging an earnest effort to redeem the Government.

Judge SHARKEY, of Mississippi, was no orator as BRUTUS was, but a plain, blunt man. He appeared before them to congratulate them on the nomination of JOHN BELL. He found here a band of patriots who were animated by no sordid desire for the spoils of office. He hoped his countrymen would break the shackles of party, and strike a blow for freedom.

The Convention took a recess till 5 P. M.

A ratification mass meeting will be held to-night in Monument Square.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 5 o'clock.

A motion was made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. SWITZLER, of Missouri, after a few remarks, nominated EDWARD EVERETT. [Immense applause.]

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, followed, and, in the name of his delegation, seconded the nomination.

Various delegations, through their Chairman, indorsed the nomination of Mr. EVERETT,—each announcement being greeted with tremendous cheering and every demonstration of enthusiasm.

Mr. HILLIARD, in behalf of Mr. EVERETT, accepted the nomination in an appropriate address. He rejoiced that the Convention had to-day rejected the doctrine of availability, and appealed to the nobler impulses of men. The work of to-day would send a thrill of joy and hope through the land. He predicted that the nominations would awake enthusiasm, and invoked a united effort in behalf of our common country and our common destiny.

NEIL S. BROWN, of Tennessee, followed, and accepted the nomination of Mr. EVERETT. There was no one to whom the American people owed a higher debt of gratitude. He hoped the word fail this year would not be in their vocabulary.

Mr. WATSON, of Mississippi, followed in indorsement of every word said in eulogy of EDWARD EVERETT.

Mr. WHEELER, of Vermont, gave the five votes of his State for EVERETT.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, in behalf of his State indorsed the nomination of Mr. EVERETT.

R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, moved the vote for Mr. EVERETT be unanimous, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. LITTELL moved that the President communicate the nominations to Messrs. BELL and EVERETT. Adopted.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a National Executive Committee of one from each State.

C. C. LATHRUM moved for the appointment of an Executive Committee to reside at Washington during the campaign. The latter resolution was carried.

On motion, the present National Committee was retained.

The usual vote of thanks to the President and officers of the Convention was adopted.

On motion, the National Committee was authorized to select the place of meeting of the next National Convention.

Mr. HUNT, in a few remarks, tendered his acknowledgements for the courtesy and kindness with which he had been treated as presiding officer, and congratulated the Convention on the happy issue of their labors. Adjourned *sine die*.

After the final adjournment, an informal meeting took place in Monument-square, where extensive preparations have been in progress for several days for a grand ratification meeting, which, owing to the unfavorable weather and the incomplete state of the arrangements, has been postponed till to-morrow night.

Notwithstanding the weather, there was quite a large gathering listening to the speeches of Mr. VARIAN and other members of the Convention.

MR. BELL IN PHILADELPHIA.

A SERENADE IN HIS HONOR PROJECTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 10.

Hon. JOHN BELL is at the Lapierre House, in this city, and preparations are making for a grand serenade to him to-morrow night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of a Bogus Homestead Bill in the Senate.

The House Abrogates the Slavery Code of New-Mexico.

A Broil Between two Indiana Representatives.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 10.

THE BALTIMORE TICKET.

When the report reached here to-day that HOUSTON and EVERETT had been nominated at Baltimore great excitement prevailed, and all parties recognized the strength of the ticket. Bets were freely offered on HOUSTON'S election. But when the telegraph corrected the error and reported BELL as the nominee the excitement abated.

THE JAPANESE.

The steamer *Philadelphia* leaves to-morrow morning to meet the Japanese Embassy at Hampton Roads. Capt. DUPONT, Capt. PORTER and Col. LEE, accompany the steamer. The baggage of the Embassy weighs eighty tons. Their reception here will be as quiet as possible.

THE TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

Dispatches arrived at the Indian Office to-day, from Superintendent RECTOR, report that nine hundred Camanches and Kiowas are camped on the Canadian, below the Antelope Hills. They sent in Trader CHISMAN to say they were anxious to make peace and settle on the Choctaw Lease. It was reported that a detachment from Fort Cobb was about leaving to attack them, and Mr. RECTOR was to leave immediately to ascertain whether they wanted to make peace, and if so, to prevent a collision with the troops.

The Reserve Indians had fallen in with a band of hostile Camanches and Kiowas, west of Fort Cobb, and had a skirmish, killing five Kiowas and one Camanche, without losing a single man. They brought the body of the Camanche to the Reserve, and had a war dance over it.

Reliable information is also received that no Reserve Indian had crossed Red River into Texas since the removal from that State, and therefore that they could not have been guilty of the depredations which it is charged have been committed on the borders of Texas.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

The examination before the Covode Committee shows that disbursements amounting to over $30,000 have been made to three or four individuals for political purposes.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Gen. JOHNSON, late commander in Utah, passed through the War Department to-day, and were presented to the gentlemen employed in the several bureaus. The old hero seems to be in fine condition.

ARMY NEWS.

Leave of absence for six months has been granted to Capt. MCNUTT, of the Ordnance Department, with leave to go beyond the limits of the United States; six months leave has been granted to Capt GARDNER, of the First Dragoons, for the benefit of his health; eight months to Capt. MCLAWS, of the Eleventh Infantry, whenever he can be spared from his company, now in Mexico; four months to Lieut. HUDSON, of the Fourth Artillery, with permission to go abroad.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 16.

A Central Committee at Washington, to be composed of leading Southern men and prominent Germans, is contemplated in order to facilitate the project of direct trade for commercial reciprocity between the Southern States of our country and Germany. Trade Committees, composed of planters and merchants, are forming in every cotton district. The movement is regarded here as important, especially in connection with its future effect upon the Tariff question. The official correspondence emanating from the leading bank of Belgium shows that this institution has consented to become the patron of the cotton planting interest in Central Europe.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 10.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) asked to take up the bill relating to the Overland Mail, and that it might be made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York has permitted any vessel to leave the port of New-York, or any other port, fitted out for the African Slave-trade, upon the payment of any sums of money to him or any one in office, or any other consideration whatever; and that the Committee have power to call for persons and papers. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the President's veto message was taken up.

Mr. HALE spoke at some length in favor of Capt. EDWARDS' claim. The subject was then postponed.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) reported the House bill to furnish additional mail facilities. Passed.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) the Houmas Land Claim bill was made the special order for Tuesday week.

The Homestead bill was resumed, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole came up for concurrence. Most of them were adopted without debate.

The amendment adopted yesterday on Mr. RICE'S motion caused considerable debate.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) wished to modify it, as in the present form it went further than he intended. All he wanted was to put the men who went into a new country first, and made the roads, on the same footing with those who may come in afterwards. Mr. RICE moved to modify his amendment, by making it read that the entries provided in the bill may be done on lands that have been surveyed and become subject to private entry, or upon lands within States which were surveyed prior to the 1st of January, 1860, and were subject to preëmption, not including any lands reserved in alternate sections granted for railroad purposes, nor to include any other reservations by the Government or mineral lands.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) hoped that the same privilege would be extended to the Territories as well as the States. He thought the argument for the settlement of one applied equally to the other. The heaviest taxation in America is in the Territories, for the reason that the first settlements are sparse, and the scattered population have to tax themselves for roads, bridges, court-houses, schoolhouses and other public buildings; and the rate of taxation is necessarily heavier than in old communities. The number of persons bearing it is small, and hence the ratio is larger.

Mr. RICE declined to accept the modification.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) feared that the subject was getting too much mixed up. He wanted the Senate to reject the amendment adopted yesterday, and then take this up afterwards and consider it.

The Chair said the amendment was now before the Senate, and open to amendment. The Senator from Minnesota had moved to amend his own amendment, which was the question pending. He replied to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. WILKINSON, who quoted an allusion formerly made to DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) denied that he had called WEBSTER ignorant, although he was a poor expounder of the Constitution. He could not consider that man a great lawyer who was defeated in all his suits, and WEBSTER'S views of Constitutional Government were repudiated by the people of the United States. This doctrine would obliterate State lines, and abolish State Governments, if carried out.

Mr. WILSON thought that the remark did injustice to Mr. WEBSTER.

Mr. WIGFALL—I spoke in a "Pickwickian sense." I did not suppose anybody would imagine that that was an assertion or literal fact.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) asked if the Supreme Court had not indorsed Mr. WEBSTER'S views on the United States Bank question.

Mr. WIGFALL did not think they would now, if they had done so. He did not regard the Supreme Court as an expounder of the Constitution either. He proceeded to put himself right on other matters, wherein he said he had been misrepresented.

Mr. DOUGLAS was compelled to oppose the amendment, since Mr. RICE refuses to extend it to the Territories.

The question was taken, and Mr. RICE'S amendment was rejected.

The amendment reported by the Committee was not concurred in.

Mr. DOUGLAS then offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to all lands which have been, or shall hereafter become, subject to preëmption, not to include reserved or mineral lands.

Messrs. BRAGG, MASON and others briefly opposed the amendment, and it was rejected, Yeas, 26; Nays, 31.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) renewed his motion to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill, saying that he would make one more effort to secure a Homestead bill. The motion was rejected, Yeas, 25; Nays, 30.

Mr. WILSON was in favor of the House bill, but would vote for this bill, although against it in the present form, in the hope that the House would amend it—making it a Homestead instead of a graduation bill, and adhere to their own measure.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) raised the question what would be the position of the House Homestead bill after this was disposed of?

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the bill had been put in the present form, not by the friends of the Homestead bill, but by its enemies. He doubted if it could secure a dozen votes of the real friends of the Homestead bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS confessed that the bill was not what he desired, but it would be unjust to refuse what the opponents of the Homestead had generously conceded in the present proposition. It was much better than no bill at all.

The bill was read the third time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Bingham, Bright, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Chestnut, Clark, Clay, Collamer, Davis, Dixon Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Hammond, Harlan, Hemphill, Johnson, (Tenn.,) Johnson, (Ark.,) King, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, and Yulee—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Bragg, Clingman, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Pearce, Powell, and Toombs—8.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought a better title would be "An act amendatory of the several acts for the disposal of the public domain, and to perfect the existing system in regard to the settlement thereof." He had voted for the bill as a revenue measure, which would restrict the Executive power over the public domain, and limit the time when it can be withheld from sale, and be an improvement on the existing laws—carrying many benefits with it, reducing the number of public officers, removing temptations to corruption, and increasing the difficulties of perjury and subornation. He would not, however, move to amend the title.

Mr. WILKINSON moved to amend so that the title be "A bill to extend the time of payment by the actual settlers upon public lands and for other purposes." Not agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 10.

The House resolved to meet at 11 instead of 12 o'clock, after Saturday next.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) made an ineffectua motion to assign the 22d and 23d of May for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

On motion of Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti Lecompton Dem.,) the consideration of the President's protest was postponed till Wednesday and Thursday next.

This being the day set apart for the consideration of territorial business, a number of reports were made from Committees.

The bill creating an additional land district in Washington Territory was passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to disapprove and declare null and void all territorial acts heretofore passed by the Legislative Assembly of New-Mexico, which establish, protect and legalize involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime. He asked that the bill be put on its passage, and moved the previous question.

Mr. TAYLOR asked, and obtained, leave to make a minority report.

The House passed the bill providing for running the boundary line between California and the Territories of the United States.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a bill to organize a Territorial Government for Utah.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) gave notice of an amendment to strike out the proviso, "Whereas, Slavery has no legal existence, nothing herein contained shall be construed to establish or permit its existence therein," and to insert as follows: "provided the Legislative Assembly of said Territory shall not by any legislation whatever establish or prohibit Slavery in said Territory, or impair the value of slave or other property therein, recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) obtained the floor for the purpose of offering two additional sections to the bill, eighteen and nineteen, which he asked the Clerk to read.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) rose in an excited manner, and proceeded to speak with great emphasis. His concluding remarks he addressed to his colleague, (Mr. KELLOGG,) using violent gesticulations while he did so. He said: I desire to know, before those sections are read, whether they are to be open for discussion? If they are, I propose to show, when they are read, that my colleague there has been playing the part of a demagogue. [Laughter, cries of "Order," and general confusion.]

Mr. GROW objected to debate, but his voice was lost in the uproar, over which, however, the gentleman from Illinois, with one of his terrible stentorian efforts, triumphed, and all lesser noises succumbed for the time being, while he addressed his colleague as follows:

Mr. KELLOGG—Perhaps I ought not to reply to the remarks just made by the member from Illinois. I may say, however, that it is impossible for him (Mr. MORRIS) to deport himself as a gentleman, for the Almighty has written his true character upon his face, so that it may be read by everybody.

This little speech was received with vociferous applause, by cries of "Order, order," and by roars of laughter, just as it struck upon the temper of gentlemen. In the midst of the confusion the Speaker's voice was for a time lost, as he called upon gentlemen to preserve order, but repeated blows of the gavel upon the desk was an incessant accompaniment to the Babel of sounds that prevailed throughout the hall. The gentleman complimented, however, rose to reply to his eulogist, and immediately the noise somewhat abated, in expectation of what was yet to come.

Mr. MORRIS—I have already denounced my colleague as a demagogue. [Laughter, and cries of "Order, order."] I denounce him also as having uttered a deliberate falsehood. [Increased uproar, amid which the succeeding remarks of the gentleman could with difficulty be noted—his gesticulations, however, had a most impressive effect.] He (Mr. KELLOGG) libelled DOUGLAS and GREELEY. [Continued cries of "Order, order," laughter and uproar.] As to the gentleman's character, I say that upon his brow the Almighty has stamped his character, Sir, and there everybody may see——

The concluding words were lost in an almost general hurrah and clapping of hands, cries of "Order, order," appeals from the Chair, &c., &c., in the midst of which a member came up to Mr. MORRIS and led him to a distant part of the hall.

When from the general chaos which reigned for some time order was partially restored, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) rose, and with slow delivery and impressive manner, addressed the House as follows: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the highest privilege. I move that this House pass a vote of censure upon the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MORRIS) for the use of unparliamentary and improper language, and the application of improper epithets to his colleague. It seems to me that it is high time that all sides of the House, by general consent, pass a vote of censure. [Several voices from Republican benches cried out, "Agreed."] I move, therefore, that the House now censure the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. MORRIS.)

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) agreed with the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN,) that the use of unparliamentary language was very improper, and therefore that the House ought to mark its disapproval of the use of such language; and in order to preserve the dignity of the House, and maintain the character of the country, whose representatives they were, he moved that a vote of censure be passed upon both gentlemen.

A VOICE—Which member was most in fault?

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) attempted to address the Speaker, but his words were lost in the noise and confusion.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order. He represented to the Chair that the motion of the gentleman from Ohio was not in order, inasmuch as to censure a member for the use of unparliamentary language, the language complained of must be taken down in writing at once, and a motion founded on it be immediately presented to the House.

Mr. SHERMAN—I did rise at the moment, but I could not be heard by the Chair.

Mr. PHELPS—I suggest to the gentleman that he withdraw his motion.

Mr. SHERMAN had no objection to withdraw his motion, but he trusted that such an exhibition of temper would not occur again. He had no feeling against the gentleman, but he desired to have the House, by a vote of censure, mark its condemnation of the use of unparliamentary and improper language.

Mr. GROW was glad that the motion was withdrawn, inasmuch as the language complained of was much milder than that they had frequently heard uttered in that hall during the present session.

The matter then dropped.

Before taking further action on the bill, Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House, which was denied.

Mr. BINGHAM, in accordance with a request of his Republican friends, was willing to postpone the consideration of the bill for two weeks, in order that it may be fully considered.

Much excitement prevailed throughout these proceedings.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) inquired whether it was Mr. BINGHAM'S intention to afford discussion.

Mr. BINGHAM was understood to say that it was for the determination of the House.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.)—I hope that the gentlemen on the Republican side are not afraid of their own bill.

Mr. HOUSTON—I want the yeas and nays.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.)—Let us vote on it now.

Mr. BINGHAM—If gentlemen on your side want a direct vote on the bill, I am ready now.

Cries on the Democratic side: "Agreed." "Vote—vote."

The main question was ordered.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—I protest against the precipitating the action on a bill of such great importance. I ask for the reading of the laws which it proposes to repeal.

Mr. ADRAIN—I hope that there will be no precipitate action. I shall insist on having the reports read.

Mr. KEITT—This is not a precipitate action. It is simply an enactment of the Wilmot Proviso. I am willing that the Republican Party shall stand on that Platform.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—It is not the Wilmot Proviso, but a Congressional intervention against which the Democrats protest.

Cries of "Order."

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote, by which the main question was ordered to be put. He wanted a record to show the names of those who would force a vote on the passage of a bill of this magnitude without discussion.

Mr. BINGHAM—The Democratic side challenged us to take a vote without discussion.

Mr. HOUSTON—We said we were ready and challenged a discussion, not a vote; but you have put a gag on us and we are willing to meet the issue. I don't want the vote reconsidered.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I want to vote on the bill now.

Several voices on the Democratic side, "So do it—vote."

The House refused to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, and refused the yeas and nays.

Mr. ADRAIN again called for the reading of the reports, but this was declared out of order, unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. GARNETT wished to know what action the Committee on Judiciary had taken on the proposition heretofore submitted to repeal the laws of Kansas.

Mr. BINGHAM was not at liberty to reveal the action of the Committee.

The bill was passed by 97 against 90.

The following was the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Covode, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Helmick, Horton, Howard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Potter, Reagan, Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Sapp, Scranton, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sherman, Somes, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Maine, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburne of Illinois, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Bristow, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Indiana, Dejarnette, Etheridge, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hawkins, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Logan, Love, Martin of Ohio, McQueen, Miles, Milson, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Nisback, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Pugh, Reagan, Reynolds, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Schwartz, Scott, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stout, Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—90.

The bill provides, that all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New-Mexico, which in any wise protect, authorize or legalize involuntary servitude, or the enslavement of human beings within said Territory, except as a punishment for crime upon due conviction, be and are hereby disapproved by the Congress of the United States, and declared to be null and void and of no effect; also the provision relative to contracts between masters and servants, which reads:

No Court of this Territory shall have jurisdiction, nor take cognizance of any cause for the correction that masters may give their servants for neglect of their duties as servants, and also various sections of the act to provide for the protection of property in slaves in the Territory. All Courts, and Territorial or Federal officers, are prohibited from exercising any authority under and by virtue of any of the said sections of the said Territorial acts.

The consideration of the Iducah bill was resumed.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved a substitute proposing to create the Jefferson Land District, with a Surveyor-General, &c.

Mr. GROW raised the point that the substitute was not germane, and the Speaker sustained this view. An appeal from the Speaker's decision was tabled by 7 majority.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) desired to offer the following to each Territorial bill, five in number, prepared by the Committee, namely:

Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the Territorial Assembly to pass any law abolishing Slavery or prohibiting the introduction of slaves therein, or exclude Slavery therefrom, or impair the right of property in slaves.

Mr. GROW proposed that all amendments might be printed and the Territorial bill be postponed till Saturday. As all the bills were similar, he would propose to take action on one, which would be indicative of the fate of the others.

Mr. GARTRELL wished to know whether Mr. GROW would not consent that a vote should be taken on his amendment.

Mr. GROW replied that he would consent to a vote on every proposition within the Parliamentary rules.

Mr. ADRAIN gave notice of an amendment, being a quotation from the Kansas-Nebraska act, leaving the people free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. [This occasioned laughter.]

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) also indicated an amendment to the effect that whenever said Territory shall contain the requisite population for a Member of Congress, ascertained by a census, it shall be lawful for the Legislative Assembly thereof to provide for holding a Convention to form a State Constitution to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, and to be submitted to Congress for its acceptance. This provision to be made a part of the organic act of each of the Territories already organized, and shall constitute a future rule of action.

Mr. GROW'S motion was agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole Union on the Tariff bill.

Mr. MORRILL'S bill, with a few slight modifications not affecting its general principles, was agreed to by 89 to 37. Various amendments were offered and rejected.

The Committee rose; very much confusion ensued, principally as to getting in an amendment raising the duty on flax seed from ten to sixteen cents per bushel. This was rejected, whereupon Mr. PETIT moved to table the bill. Disagreed to by 63 against 102. The bill then was passed by 105 against 64.

The following was the vote in detail:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adams of Kentucky, Adrian, Aldrich, Alley, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs

FROM BERMUDA.

Commercial Activity at the "Summer Islands" Export of Potatoes, &c., to New-York and the West Indies—Melancholy Accident on Board American Schr. Prowess—Troops from the West Indies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Thursday, May 3, 1860.

Two vessels leave this port to-day for New-York fully laden with potatoes. The whole quantity of that edible shipped to this date is about 15,000 barrels, of which New-York has had about 10,000, Baltimore about 1,000, and the remainder have been shipped to the West Indies.

The American schooner *Enchantress*, Capt. EVANS (which came here from New-York,) sailed on the 28th ult., with a cargo of potatoes and onions for St. Jago-de-Cuba. The British schooner *Echo* (also from New-York) is now loading with similar vegetable products for the West Indies. The British schooner *C. O. Bigelow* leaves to-day for Porto Rico, also with potatoes and onions, mostly of the latter—say 40,000 pounds. The American schooner *Witchcraft*, (from Boston,) which arrived at the port of St. George on the 19th ult., leaves for Boston in a day or two with a cargo of potatoes and onions. Our wharves exhibit a scene of the liveliest activity at this time; and the only regret is, that owing to short crops, we cannot meet the demand for these much esteemed products of our soil.

The American schooner *Prowess*, Capt. HULSE, which arrived here on the 29th ult. from New-York, reports a melancholy event. Her second mate, Mr. BENJAMIN TOOKER, was knocked overboard on the 26th, when the vessel had been but little more than a day out from Sandy Hook. The wind was quite fair—the schooner was boomed-off to make the most of the chance—and was progressing beautifully. It was in the daytime, and Mr. TOOKER, with the Captain, had just come upon deck, when the mainboom jibed, striking poor TOOKER heavily in the back, and knocking him instantaneously overboard. He rose at once, but disappeared very quickly. The vessel was brought to without delay, and the boat got out; but assistance was unavailing—he had gone down beyond sight. He was a superb swimmer, and there can be no other conclusion than that the force of the blow from the boom completely disabled him.

The American whaling schooner *Tekoa*, Capt. STILWELL, ten months from home, and 60 days from her last port, Delos, Africa, arrived off these Islands yesterday, to procure fresh vegetables and other comforts, and to land one of her seamen, (a Portuguese by birth,) who fell from the mast-head of the vessel and was seriously injured, having broken an arm and a leg. The *Tekoa* has on board 40 barrels sperm and 80 barrels black-fish oil. She left this morning on another cruise.

The American whaling schooner *S. S. Leonard*, Capt. REED, of Sag Harbor, L. I., is now in our port, having discharged her cargo of 200 barrels of whale oil, which will be shipped for New-York in a week or two.

Her Majesty's steam troop-ship *Himalaya*, Capt. LEGRANDE, leaves these Islands to-day for England with the Forty-ninth Regiment and one wing of the Forty-first, in all about 1,600 men. These regiments the *Himalaya* brought up here from Barbados, to which place she had taken the Twenty-first North British Fusileers from Malta. She has been detained here ten days in consequence of discovering that a portion of her machinery was defective and required repairs. This has been efficiently done at the extensive steam factory erected here by the Home Government. Col. MUSGO, lately Acting-Governor of this Colony, goes home with his family in the *Himalaya*.

Our Colonial Parliament has been summoned to meet for the "dispatch of business" on the 23d of this present month. Among other matters likely to engage its attention, there will be, I learn, the subject of improved postal intercourse with New-York. This hint has come from the Home Government.

The two-decker screw steamship *Nile* is daily expected from England, with the family of our new Admiral, Sir ALEX MILNE. The Admiral, himself, is now in the West Indies, but is looked for about the 15th. Sir ALEXANDER and family will leave, in all probability, before the end of the month for Halifax, N. S.

The weather here is beautifully fine, with all the premonitions of a warm Summer season.

Yours truly, ***

FROM CANADA.

Proposal to Tax American Insurance Companies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 7, 1860.

A bill has passed our Upper House, and as the Government have it in charge, will, in all probability, pass the Lower House, too, and become a law, under which all American and other foreign Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, will be obliged to deposit $50,000 with the Finance Minister here, as caution money—to make yearly statements of their business condition—and to send their agents powers of attorney to act for them.

The measure has for some time been spoken of as likely to be introduced, but not until a few days since was there any likelihood of its being passed this session. However, the Western Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which had an agency and even a local board in Montreal, collapsed completely, and this created a panic which has led to the unexpected adoption of the bill to which I allude. It seems that several American Insurance Companies which are doing a good business in Canada, have petitioned *in favor of the measure*, which, they think, will keep bogus companies away, and leave the field clear to them. Against the bill, it is urged that bogus companies will probably come over hither, invest $50,000, do business to a much greater amount, and then make a swindling failure, leaving the $50,000 as the only assets to cover liabilities of hundreds of thousands. It is also said that by driving any competitors for insurance business away, we shall cause the premiums to be raised; and, in opposition to this view it is urged that it is better to pay 41s. and be safe, than 20s. and be insecure.

The President and the Press.

TO WHOM MR. BUCHANAN IS RESPONSIBLE—ACRIMONIOUS ASSAULTS DEPRECATED.

The editorial excursionists from the Western States waited upon President BUCHANAN on Monday. Mr. MITCHELL, of the St. Louis *Evening News*, addressed him on behalf of the fraternity, and Mr. BUCHANAN replied as follows:

SIR: I am most happy to greet you and this large assemblage of the gentlemen of the Press, especially as you are accompanied by so many ladies, who never come to trouble me, but always to cheer and delight me. [Applause.] I give you all a hearty welcome to this house.

You have been pleased to call it "a palace," but it is, indeed, the house of the people, and the President is only the servant of the people, but he is the servant of no other power upon earth. [Loud applause.] *The President is elected by the people of the United States, the Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the States of this Union, and the members of the House of Representatives by the people of those several States, but the President is elected by the whole people of the United States, and to them alone is he responsible, under the Constitution.* [Prolonged applause.] Any encroachment upon his just constitutional rights, come from whatever quarter it may, is, therefore, an encroachment upon the rights of the people themselves. [Repeated bursts of applause.]

The duties of the President are severe and incessant. I shall soon retire from them; and if my successor shall be as happy on coming in as I will be in going out, he will be one of the happiest men in the world. [Laughter.] It is remarkable, however, that, notwithstanding the toils and troubles of the Presidential office, there are plenty of distinguished gentlemen ready enough to come in, and representing all the different isms known to the country. [Laughter.] Nevertheless I am confident that the prevailing ism will be the wish of the American people to preserve and cherish the Constitution as it is, and the Union. [Loud applause.] My life, in the course of nature, cannot be long; but I should not desire to draw a single breath beyond the existence of this our beloved Union. [Deep sensation and silence.]

I am much pleased to see this meeting of so many of the editorial fraternity. It can scarcely fail to be salutary to yourselves in many respects; and, among its beneficial effects, it will doubtless tend to relieve your mutual relations and discussions of that needless asperity which has sometimes characterized the Press. While you are free, bold and firm in expressing your convictions and maintaining your principles, there is surely no necessity for acrimonious assaults upon those to whom you are opposed. In connection with this point, I am reminded of an anecdote which, perhaps, I ought not to relate. [Cries of "Tell it, Sir!" "Go on!"] While I was Minister to England a distinguished nobleman once said to me: "Mr. BUCHANAN, if I were to judge from your newspapers, I should infer that the different candidates for the Presidency were the greatest rascals in America!" [Laughter and cheers.] I replied that "it did look so; but, in reality, it was only *a way we had* of talking about each other at election times!" [Hearty laughter and applause.]

The President concluded by expressing again a cordial welcome to his visitors, and a wish to take each of them by the hand. The ladies and gentlemen were then severally presented, and many pleasant words of kindness and good humor were interchanged. This interview was universally pronounced to be one of the most agreeable incidents of the excursion; and the ladies especially were earnest and fluent in their praises of the affability and courtesy of Mr. BUCHANAN.

There are rumors, says the *Critic*, of a new biography of Mr. Disraeli, to be written from a different point of view from the very hostile one taken by Mr. Mashnight, (the biographer of Edmund Burke,) in his *Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, a Biography Addressed to the New Generation*, and published a few years ago. Possibly, we hear, the new work may partake of the character of an autobiography.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Collision—Mutual Fault—Pleadings—Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

Alfred H. Hovey vs. *The Steamboat Francis Skiddy.*—This case came up on exceptions to the report of the Commissioner to whom the case was referred under the rules of January Term, 1859.

The action was brought by the owners of the canal-boat *Atlantic* to recover the damages occasioned by her being run into by the *Skiddy* on the Hudson River. The boat was in tow of the steam-tug *Illinois*. There was a fog upon the river so thick that the boats were first warned of their dangerous proximity by the noise of each other's paddles, at a distance of some two or three hundred feet apart.

The Commissioner reported in favor of the libellants.

Held by the Court, That the Commissioner had authority to hear the case under the rules.

That the cause is one of Admiralty jurisdiction.

That on the facts both vessels were culpable in being kept under headway in such a state of the atmosphere, though their fault was mitigated by their being driven at so low a rate of speed.

That if this fault had continued till the collision, it would have been a case of mutual fault, calling for an apportionment of the damages.

That on the proofs, however, the tug stopped and backed at such a distance that a like proceeding on the part of the *Skiddy* would probably have prevented a collision, and this fault no longer remained common to both.

That when it was ascertained on the *Skiddy* that she was stopping in a critical closeness to the tug, she was started ahead, crossing the bows of the tug, and that this proceeding was a fault casting the blame of the collision upon her.

That the pleadings on both sides are faulty in not setting forth distinctly all the facts material to be proved to support the case of the prosecution or defence, and proofs on those points not alleged would have been legally inadmissible.

That the Court also might refuse to decide those points not specifically at issue on the pleadings, but as the case has been fully discussed on the merits, and the pleadings can be reformed on an appeal, if one is taken, the Court will decide on the law and facts of the case, that the findings of the Commissioner are correct, and that the exceptions must be overruled.

Decree, therefore, for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley; for claimants, Mr. Jones.

CHARTER—MUTUAL COVENANTS—JURISDICTION.

Rafael F. Torrices vs. *The ship Winged Racer.*—This action is brought on a charter of the ship by the owners to the libelant in July, 1857, for a voyage to China and thence back to Havana with a load of Coolies, not less than 884 in number, for which the libelant was to pay freight, $67 50 apiece to the ship, and a further sum to the master. The clause of the charter which the libel sought to enforce was as follows, "The penalty of non-performance of this contract is mutually fixed at half the amount of freight, and to the accomplishment of the same the charterer engages his whole responsibility and the owners their vessel, rigging, &c., as by law. The ship to have a lien upon the passengers for the freight money."

The libel was filed to recover this penalty, amounting to $29,951, alleging that the ship prepared for the voyage, cleared at the Custom-house, broke ground and started on the voyage, but after its commencement the owners broke it up and neglected to perform it.

Held by the Court—That by the maritime law a ship is not bound to the performance of a contract for her employment, unless there be mutually a liability charged on cargo on board for the satisfaction of those services. When the contract is for the prospective employment of a ship in transportation of cargo which is not placed on board, the remedy for a breach of such contract is in the common law Courts.

That the clause in the charter by which the owners engage "their vessel, rigging, &c., *as by law*," subjects the security to the operation of the law maritime upon credits of that character.

That the libelant therefore shows no lien upon the vessel of which the Court can take cognisance, and the exception to the jurisdiction of the Court must therefore be allowed.

Libel dismissed.

For libelant, Mr. McCulloch; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

CHARTER—BILL OF LADING—CARGO ON DECK—JETTISON—JURISDICTION.

N. Foster Higgins et al. vs. *Barren C. Watson et al.*—The libelants were the owners of the schooner *B. S. Johnson*, which was chartered on Aug. 6, 1858, to the respondents by her master for a voyage from two ports in North Carolina to New-York, the respondents engaging to provide the vessel with a full cargo of resin and spirits of turpentine in barrels under deck and with a deck load of resin in barrels, and to pay the master or agent a certain freight for resin and spirits of turpentine under deck, and another rate of freight for resin on deck. The master signed two clean bills of lading for resin shipped on board, one deliverable to the respondents or their assigns and the other deliverable to a third party. The vessel arrived in New-York, Sept. 24, 1858, and delivered to the respondents, 106 barrels of resin less than the number of barrels called for by the bills of lading, that number having been swept from the deck or jettisoned by reason of sea perils. The master duly assigned the charter-party to the libelants, who brought this action to recover the freight according to the charter, while the respondents claimed that as the bills of lading were clean bills, the libelants were responsible for the loss of the resin shipped on deck.

Held by the Court—That the owner of a vessel is not liable for the loss by sea perils of goods laden on deck with the consent of the shipper, when no culpable neglect or misconduct is attributed to him in their destruction or jettison. (17 How., R. 100.)

That the charter party in this case, and not the bills of lading form the controlling contract of shipment, and governs the rights of the parties, which are not changed by specifying a different rate of freight in the bills of lading.

That the objection that an action upon a charter-party is not within the jurisdiction of the Court, cannot be maintained.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the amount of the charter-money due.

For libelants, Messrs. Man & Parsons; for respondents, Mr. Marbury.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—UNAUTHORIZED EMPLOYMENT.

William J. Gilligan and twenty-three others vs. *The ship Winged Racer.*—This was a libel on behalf of seamen to recover wages against the vessel, by reason of the failure of a voyage to China and back, for which they had shipped. They were shipped in this port or a broker, at the request of one Hanna, who was alleged to be the master of the ship, and four of them rendered themselves on board to do duty. Hanna testified that he had possession of the ship at the time as master, but did not prove any authority from her owner, and testified also that she was shortly afterwards taken possession of by the United States Marshal under process, and the voyage was broken up and he had not had possession since. The claimants offered depositions to show that Hanna's possession was an unauthorized usurpation of her, but that evidence was excluded by reason of informality in the certificate of the Commission.

Held by the Court—That the libelants do not furnish sufficient proof that Hanna's possession was such as to authorize him to encumber the ship with the charge of wages of a crew. There is no evidence that he brought the vessel to this port, or ever exercised any control over her, except in directing the broker to ship the crew. He may have wronged the libelants, but there is no proof which can authorize the Court to redress that wrong at the expense of the lawful owners, who on the proofs must be deemed wholly innocent of any misconduct on his part.

Libel dismissed, but, as the libelants are seamen, without costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Woodman and Riddle; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

TOWING—DAMAGES.

Ebenezer Goodwin et al. vs. *The Tug-boat C. Durant.*—The libelants, owners of the bark *Elizabeth*, sue to recover $212 50 damages, alleging that in October, 1856, they employed the tug to tow the bark to sea, and that in doing so she carelessly towed the bark against a schooner, injuring the bark to the amount of $100, and the schooner to the amount of $112 50, which the libelants had to pay.

The evidence showed that the libelants first employed the tug to tow the bark from a dock in Brooklyn to anchorage ground in the North River, on which voyage the injury spoken of took place, and then made a subsequent agreement that the tug should tow the bark to sea for $30.

One of the libelants brought with him a pilot to superintend the removal of the bark to the North River, and the manner of hauling her from the dock and conducting the voyage was conducted by them, and the pilot in charge of the tug followed their orders.

Held by the Court—That the gist of the action rests in contract and not in tort.

That if the bark received injuries by negligence in the management of the tug, that fault was attributable to the libelants and their agent, the pilot, and not to the owners of the tug, who acted pursuant to the directions of the libelant and the pilot.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for claimant, Mr. Bliss.

JURISDICTION—TOWING CONTRACT.

Benjamin F. Betts et al. vs. *Eben Goodwin et al.*—This was a cross action tried with the preceding, brought by the owners of the *C. Durant* to recover the $30 for towing the vessel to sea.

Held by the Court—That the Court has jurisdiction of the action. The terminus of the service in fact happened within the exterior boundaries of the State, but the contract was indefinite as to distance, and required that the steamer should tow the bark far enough out on the high seas to enable her to clear herself from the shore, and was accordingly in principle not confined to a place within the State. Its meaning, as well as its terms looked to placing the bark fully and effectually at sea. It was, therefore, a maritime contract.

The merits of the controversy as to the damage to the bark were decided in the previous case.

Decree, therefore, for libelants for $30, with interest from the commencement of the action, the day of the contract not having been proved.

For libelants, Mr. Bliss; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

The Williamson and Sickles Contest.

MOTION TO TAKE TESTIMONY.

Application of Amor J. Williamson.—This was an application to Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, sitting at Chambers, by Mr. WILLIAMSON, touching the examination of witnesses in the matter of the contested election case between himself and Daniel E. Sickles, of the Third Congressional District.

It will be remembered that on the 21st of March last, Congress passed a resolution to the effect that all testimony in this case should be taken personally before a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, residing in this City. Pursuant to that resolution this application was made, Mr. Williamson having his witnesses present, and being desirous of proceeding with the examination.

Mr. Sickles, however, objected, unless the Justice would personally examine the witnesses, urging that as the House of Representatives had passed such a resolution, it would be utterly useless to take the testimony unless it was done personally by the Justice. He also stated that the act of Congress of 1851 required that the officer before whom the testimony in such cases was taken should personally conduct the examination. Mr. Sickles stated that at the time this resolution was before the House, he opposed its adoption strenuously, upon the ground that it would be almost or quite impossible for any Justice of the Court to attend personally to such an examination—knowing, as he did, the pressure of litigation upon the Courts of the City. Mr. Sickles regretted to be compelled to insist upon the personal attendance of the Justice in the matter, but the testimony under the resolution of the House would be useless and incompetent unless so taken. He also urged that it would be improper to compel him to attend here for twenty or thirty days for the purpose of taking the testimony, when, after all the labor and time devoted to it, the entire proceedings would be void. He did not like to occupy the time and attention of the Court, and prevent counsel from proceeding with motions, but, under the circumstances, he felt it his duty to himself, his constituents, and to the House of Representatives, to see that whatever was done at all in this regard, was properly and perfectly done.

Counsel for Mr. Williamson then stated that when the matter was before the Committee of the House, Mr. Williamson also had opposed the resolution, which was there proposed, for the same reasons urged by Mr. Sickles, and that in his (counsel's) opinion the act of Congress did not require the Justice to take the testimony personally, but that it was sufficient if witnesses were sworn by him, and their testimony reduced to writing in his presence, and certified to by him. He also contended that the Committee and the House had so construed that act, and so intended the resolution, by adopting it when such objections were made by both parties. It was not his client's choice to be occupying the time of the Court, but, they were only endeavoring to proceed according to the direction of the House of Representatives

Justice LEONARD stated that he could not take the testimony personally, but that he would administer the oath to the witnesses, and the testimony could be reduced to writing in the room, and he would certify to the actual facts. He could not determine whether or not the House would hold such a proceeding to be regular, and in compliance with the act and the resolution in question, or whether they would receive the testimony so taken. The business of the Court, however, was such that he could not otherwise attend to the matter at all. But if Mr. Sickles considered his objections well founded, and that the testimony so taken would be rejected by Congress, he could withdraw, and leave Mr. Williamson to proceed as he was advised.

Mr. Sickles again urged his objections, and apologized for occupying so much time. Justice LEONARD then said he would consult the other Justices of the Court, and inform the parties what course would be taken, on Friday morning.

The matter was thereupon postponed until that time. Justice LEONARD also said that he would try and get the other Justices of the District to join in a certificate that it was impossible for any one of them to take the testimony in any other way than that stated by him.

Alfred McIntire for Williamson; Mr. Sickles in his own behalf.

Verdict in the Powder Case.

Rogers et al. vs. *Walker et al.*—This was an action against common carriers, to recover damages for an alleged loss of gunpowder, in consequence, as alleged, of defendants' negligence.

The case was tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice SMITH, and was reported in the TIMES of Wednesday, and now resulted in a verdict for plaintiffs for $700.

Moses Ely and A. J. Vanderpoel for plaintiffs; L. Birdseye for defendants.

The Police Case.

Becker vs. *Caffrey.*—This action was for false imprisonment, and was brought against a police sergeant of the Sixteenth Ward. The case was stated fully in the TIMES of yesterday. The Jury were unable to agree, and were now discharged.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Dry Dock Company* vs. *Hutchinson.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, and the stipulation of plaintiff to submit appeal on question.

Board of Excise vs. *Cavannah.*—Judgment set aside, and defendant permitted to answer on payment of $10 costs.

Sterling vs. *Horn.*—Order of Referee to F. H. Lane, Esq., to take proofs, &c.

Court Calendar—MAY 11.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated.—Nos. 1, 26 to 41¾, 368.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Short causes.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3951, 1795, 4115, 4195, 853, 4221, 4289, 4269, 2593, 3363¾, 2365, 4183, 1035, 2171, 3137, 2881, 3089, 2155, 4297, 4141, 4529, 1803, 4409, 4229, 4565, 4551, 1579. *Part II.*—Nos. 678, 3988, 4114, 3052, 3376, 900, 4032, 1946, 1948, 1592, 4458, 4516, 2696, 4456, 1410, 452, 4150.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Same as yesterday and Nos. 11, 437, added. *Part II.*—Nos. 227, 538, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 554, 558, 534.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 329, 1944, 1978, 1979, 1960, 1999, 2000 to 2006, 2678. *Part II.*—Nos. 1567, 1569, 1579, 1854, 1868, 1877, 1862, 1906, 47, 1615, 1992, 1879, 1997, 1998, 1860.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 10.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 1868	108¾	10 Penn. Coal Co	84½
1,000 Indiana St. 5s	90	100 N. Y. C. R	b60 80¾
500 Virginia State 6s	92½	1200 do	80¾
12,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	3500 do	80¾
5,000 California St. 7s	90¾	100 do	s60 80¾
7,000 Ga 7s, payable in Georgia	102	50 do	s30 80¾
		50 do	b10 80¾
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, 1860	101¾	50 do	s10 80¾
1,000 City 5s, '70	97	100 do	b10 80¾
500 N. Y. Cent'l 6s	92	400 do	b60 80¾
1,000 E. R. 1st m. bds.	99¾	200 do	b30 80¾
1,000 H. R. 3d mo. bs.	80	100 do	b40 80¾
3,000 M. C. R 8 p c. 1st M. S. F. Con. bs.	93¾	200 do	b10 80¾
		350 do	s10 80¾
5,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	76	150 do	s5 80¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W 2d M.	15	100 do	b30 80¾
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p c. B	91	25 Erie Railroad	19¾
1,000 N. J. C. 1st m. Bs.	105	100 Harlem R. Pref	35¾
10 Union Bank	103	00 Reading R	b10 43¾
12 National Bank	103½	100 do	43¾
15 Bank of Commerce	100¾	00 do	b30 43¾
50 do	101¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G'd'S.	s30 24¾
60 Park Bank	112	50 do	24¾
100 Mechanics' Bank	120	100 do	b30 24¾
5 Del. & H. C. Co	99¾	100 Panama Railroad	146¾
25 do	99¾	200 do	s30 145½
108 Pacific M. S. Co	106¾	100 do	b30 146
210 do	106¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾
200 do	b30 106¾	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	92
220 do	s30 106¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R	66¾
300 do	s30 106¾	100 do	b60 66¾
475 do	106¾	200 do	b60 66¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R	29¾	50 do	b10 66¾
100 do	b60 30	450 do	b30 66¾
80 do	30	100 do	s60 66¾
100 do	b10 30	100 do	66¾
500 do	s60 30	700 Chic. & R. Isl. R	b3 70
200 do	30¼	650 do	69¾
200 do	s60 30¼	300 do	b3 70
650 do	b60 30¾	100 do	b50 70
100 do	b30 30¾	100 do	b10 70
100 do	b10 30¾	300 do	s60 69¾
400 do	30¾	95 Chic., Bur. & Qin. R	65

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 California St. 7s	90¼	100 M. S. & N. I. G't'd S.	25
50,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. 91		200 do	s10 25
4,000 Louis'a State 6s.	98¾	100 do	s30 24¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s.	83¾	100 La Cr. & Mil. R	¾
20,000 do	b30 83¾	50 do	¾
7,000 E. R. 1st M. Bds.	100	10 Chic., Bur. & Q R.	65
1,000 R. 5th M. Bds.	59¾	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p cent. Bonds	91	50 do	b30 61¾
		100 do	61¾
120 Pacific M. S. Co	106¾	50 do	61¾
100 do	s30 106¾	300 do	62
50 do	b10 106¾	400 do	b60 62¾
100 Cumb. Coal Pref	14¾	200 do	62¾
10 do	15	150 do	b30 62¾
445 N. Y. Central R	80¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R	66¾
50 Hud. Riv. R	42¾	200 do	68¾
125 Erie Railroad	20¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R	b30 31
75 do	20¾	300 do	31
50 do	20¾	250 do	b30 31¾
400 do	20¾	200 do	s30 34
100 Harlem R	13	150 Chic & R. Isl. R.	s30 69¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b60 39	150 do	70
50 do	39	150 do	70¼
200 Reading Railroad	43¾	100 do	s30 70
100 Michigan Cent. R	49¾	25 Del. L. & W. R	86
50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60 13	50 Mil. & Miss. R	4
100 do	b30 13		

THURSDAY, May 10—P. M.

The operations on the Stock Exchange today reach twenty-five thousand Shares, the demand being more generally distributed than on the heavy business of yesterday, and with a further considerable advance on the New-York and Western Roads. At the early Board the sellers of Central supplied the market quite freely, at 80¼@⅜ ℔ cent., but as the outside orders seemed to be more numerous and determined than before the price touched 80 ℔ cent., the supply of stock, cash or on contract, fell short of the demand, and the quotation in the afternoon reached 80¾@80⅞ ℔ cent. The inquiry for Erie was renewed, and 20¼ ℔ cent. was paid in the afternoon. A fresh speculation sprung up in Illinois Central at the Second Board, advancing the price 2 ℔ cent., and also in Michigan Southern, which left off firm at 25 for the guaranteed and 13 for the common stock. The demand was larger for Toledo, the price reaching 31½ ℔ cent. Rock Island rose to 70½ ℔ cent. at the close. Galena, after falling back a fraction on the correct return of the first week's traffic in May, again rallied, and left off 66¾@67 ℔ cent. Hudson, Reading, and Harlem were firm, and Pacific Mail stiffer on the 10 ℔ cent. cash dividend announced in the morning papers. In Panama the business is limited, the price steady, at 146@146¼ ℔ cent. Michigan Central is less active than the other Western roads, but the price firm. There was more speculative attention directed to Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks, and some considerable parcels of each taken at the Second Board, at 91 for Tennessees, and 83¼@⅜ for Missouris. United States 6 ℔ cents. were done at 108¾, and for the new 5 ℔ cents., Coupon Stock, 103¾ ℔ cent. bid. The Railway Bonds continue to show much firmness, and to fill peremptory orders the Brokers have to pay an advance on nearly all descriptions. Erie first mortgage sold at par, ex dividend, and 98 ℔ cent. was bid for the seconds. The fifths sold again at 59½, and 44 bid for the Convertibles. The general market closed firm, with increased speculative excitement. The *Bull* movement, besides drawing support from the causes referred to yesterday—the late English news, and the Grain trade at and from the West—was largely favored to-day, as it probably will be for some days to come, by out of town orders, and by more appearance of local orders also with the regular Commission Brokers.

There is not much done to-day in Exchange, though another day remains in which to make up the mails for Saturday. London is 109⅜, and Paris f.5.14¾@f.5.13¾. No additional engagements made to-day in Specie for the steamers on Saturday. The movement will be somewhat influenced by the mail per *Asia*, due this evening. In Money we hear of no change either in Discounts or temporary Loans. The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York. May 5	$127,479,520	$81,969,325	$23,515,746	$9,391,861
Boston, May 7	61,614,199	20,810,086	6,311,714	7,241,597
Philadelphia, May 7	27,590,312	16,763,609	5,477,019	2,948,434
New-Orleans, May 5	21,437,974	19,574,.55	11,901,212	12,783,749
Total	$238,121,905	$139,107,575	$47,505,691	$32,385,691
Last week	239,241,578	138,567,539	41,113,366	31,780,003

The latest Exchange advices by the Adams Express are to Saturday P. M., May 5, as follows:

"Exchange is exceedingly buoyant, and the tendency all round is in favor of drawers. Offerings of both foreign and domestic show no increase whatever, but the demand exhibits great activity, and the market closes in favor of sellers. We repeat quotations as follows: Clear Sterling Bills, 8¾@9 2-16¾ ℔ cent. premium; Bill of Lading Drafts, 8@8¼ and 8¼ ℔ cent.; Francs, 5 12½@5.10¾ ℔ dollar; Sixty-day Bills on the North, ⅞@1@¼ and 1⅛ ℔ cent. discount; Sight, ⅛@¼@⅜ ℔ cent. premium."

The New-Jersey Central Company have directed a survey to be made for the extension of their road from Elizabethport, across Newark Bay, to Jersey City, pursuant to the grant of the last Legislature of the State of New-Jersey.

The Land Grant Bondholders in the La Crosse Road are notified of a meeting at the office of Mr. JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-street, to-morrow, Friday, at 2 P. M.

The return of the Cleveland and Toledo road the first week of May is:

1860	$15,691
1859	13,101
Increase	$2,590

The traffic return of the Galena and Chicago road the first week of May is as follows:

1860	$36,725
1859	24,098
Gain	$2,627

The traffic on the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending May 4, is as follows:

Passengers	$20,296 11
Freight and live stock	19,383 58
Mails and sundries	1,491 43
Total	$41,172 12
Corresponding week of last year	35 655 01
Increase	$5,517 12

The return of the Baltimore and Ohio road for the month of

April, 1860	$406 428
Against April, 1859	360,761
Increase this season	$55,667

The Illinois Central Company, we understand, have already paid and provided for $1,250,000 of the Freeland Bonds due 1st September, leaving $1,750,000 out. Under the pressure of the $5 call, the payments in full have been resumed, and now amount to 40,000 Shares. The last advices from London lead to the expectation that a large amount of Shares will be paid in full this month, and thus cancel $300,000 to $400,000 of the Freeland Bonds.

The Federal Court, for the District of Wisconsin has placed the Milwaukee and Missis. sippi Road in the control of Mr. ISAAC SEYMOUR, of this City, as General Receiver; Mr. S. being the original Trustee to the First and Second Mortgages. This takes the concern out of the local Courts, as well as out of the hands of the Directors; without, however, arresting the plan of reorganization proposed by the latter a few days ago. The Receivership rather favors the early consummation of some mutually equitable scheme of settlement between the stockholders and creditors.

In a note to the TIMES, published this morning, Mr. W. CURTIS NOYES, of counsel in the New-Haven fraud, excepts to our reference to the recent new evidence in the case, as a "partial inference" rather than a fact, touching the complicity of the Company in the earlier over-issues of SCHUYLER. But our own language was quite as cautious as that which the learned counsel has employed in his note, and a good deal more circumspect than the direct charge of complicity which *he* used in his celebrated omnibus bill against Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS, BELMONT and other reputable Bankers in Wall-street who were victimized by the President and Agent of the Company in 1854. All this aside, however, we beg to add a few points in the recent evidence, going to show that the over-issues really date from the years 1848–49, at which time they appear to have been wholly made *in the direct course of financiering* FOR *the Company*, and the state of the stock ledger known to the clerks employed *for* the Company and open at all times to the scrutiny of the Directors. If these facts do not make the Company a party to the first irregularities in the stock ledger, and taint with fraud the whole subsequent process of transfers, as much as the over-issues since October, 1853, then we are possibly liable to the imputation of drawing a partial inference instead of stating a plain business fact. But not otherwise.

The Company we have stated to be a party to the over-issues of 1848–49, because they were openly spread upon their Stock-books, and the proceeds employed in financiering for their then open and incomplete Construction account. We have not alleged, in any way, that SCHUYLER's co-directors were voluntarily or knowingly a party to the moral fraud of issuing certificates in excess of the authorized capital in 1848–9; but having virtually constituted SCHUYLER *the* Company, in all that related to the construction of the Road, and in raising the means to meet its engagements and maintain its credit in the Money Market, they undoubtedly rendered the Company a party to the use, temporary or otherwise, for *their* benefit, of excessive or fraudulent certificates. And the evidence to this conclusion is of a compound character, established by the mouths of two of the Company's own witnesses, wholly unimpeached, and certainly amounting to more than a partial or doubtful inference.

MR. ALOFSEN, a former accountant for the Company, was recently before the Supreme Court, as a witness in the trial of the Omnibus suit of Mr. NOYES—that is, a suit against *all* the holders of what has been arbitrarily called spurious stock, not only to compel them to forbear the further prosecution of their claims against the Company for the act and deed of their President and Transfer Agent, but to compel also the surrender of all evidence of certificates of the fraud perpetrated upon them for cancellation—and this gentleman testifies that the balance of shares in the certificate column of the stock-ledger ought never to exceed, in the *ordinary* course of business, the balance of shares in the transfer column of the outstanding certificates. This was the invariable rule and practice *with the exception of Messrs. Schuylers' account.* THIS account was overdrawn, Sept. 27, 1848, by about 200 shares—that is, a certificate for 250 shares, of the nominal value say of $25,000, was issued to SCHUYLER when only 31 shares was then previously unrepresented by certificate—and on the 30th September $20,000 in cash was borrowed for or loaned to the Company by SCHUYLER. The witness knows the fact from the books of the Company. "It is" (he adds) "my own entry." The account from that date down to October, 1853, according to the same witness, "*always overran;*" that is, "*the certificate column always overran the transfers.*" Some other questions and answers in the same examination we copy at length:

Q.—Could the Directors of the Company, or any person, upon an examination of the stock ledger, have seen at any particular date what was the amount of outstanding certificates issued to R. & G. L. SCHUYLER, in excess of the balance standing to their credit on the transfer column? A—*At any moment; the book was at the desk, and if any one came and looked into it, it was there*

Q.—When you were acting as the clerk of the Company, was it known to the Directors and all the officers of that Company that you were in the employment of R. & G. L. SCHUYLER? A.—It was known, I presume, to all of them.

Q.—When money was needed in the daily transactions of the Company by whom was it raised? A.—*Whenever the construction account wanted money, the Company borrowed it from R. & G. L. Schuyler*, with the exception of the very earliest period, when they borrowed it from Mr. STURGES, BENEDT, and SHAW: the money was obtained by Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER, who ordered me to make the loan; R. & G. L. SCHUYLER could borrow money from various parties, in

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PIANO.—$50 FOR A 6-OCTAVE PIANO, MANUfactured by Mussard at Paris. Inquire at No. 184 East 36th-st., first floor, after 6 o'clock P. M.

JUDSON & MUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 722 to No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haimes Bros. Pianos to let.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OLD DOMINION SOCIETY.—THE ANNIversary address before this Society will be delivered by Hon. GEO. W. SUMMERS, of Virginia, at Cooper Institute Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The public generally are invited to attend. Admission free. The business meeting of the Society will be held at 7 o'clock the same Evening in Room No. 19 Cooper Institute. The anniversary dinner of the Society will occur at the Metropolitan Hotel, TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Members can procure tickets of D. OTEY, No. 34 Wall-st.; S. K. BURKHOLDER No. 26 Broad-st., or R. P. WALLER, No. 89 Chambers-st.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on Reunion, and other very important business. Every member of this Corps is requested to attend, both officers and privates.
By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—Headquarters No. 722 Broadway. Open all the time till after the elections. Mass meetings every Thursday Evening. SIMEON DRAPER, President.
FRANCIS G. YOUNG, A. C. ELLS, } Secretaries.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1860, at 7½ o'clock.
CHAS. H. SWORDS, Recording Secretary.

CLINTON-HALL ASSOCIATION.—THE ANnual election for seven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY, 14th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CHAS. E. MILNOR, Secretary.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do all sorts of fine washing in the neatest style; is a first class laundress: would like to get in a small private family; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and family sewing; would do waiting or take care of children; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 144 30th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a Protestant young woman; the best of references given. Apply at, or address M. B., No. 190 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; the country preferred; has good City reference. Apply at No 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young woman who perfectly understands her business; or would do chamberwork and mind children; is very neat and tidy in appearance, and fond of children; has 9 years' reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen, on Friday and Saturday, at No 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wantec, a situation, by a Protestant German woman, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; can speak the English language fluently; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 405 Broome-st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman; is willing to make herself generally useful; will assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 164 11th-st., between Avenues A and B, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat and industrious young woman; has good City reference from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 185 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, sours and jellies, game and fancy dishes. No objection to Westchester County. Wages $9 to $10. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook; is an excellent cook, and understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams, and pastry; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO COOK. wash and iron, by a neat respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference; wages $8 to $9 per month. Apply for two days at 51 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman in a private family; is a good cook, washer, ironer and baker; she has no objections to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity place, rear building.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK (colored) desires a situation for the Summer, at Newport, Saratoga, or some other resort, in a boarding-house or private family. She is well acquainted with all kinds of cooking. Inquire, for two days, at No. 235 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY a competent woman; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the plain washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a capable young woman; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and understands her business perfectly. Can give the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 240 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; understands meat, soups, game, jellies and pastry; willing to go with a family during the Summer to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to a respectable boarding-house or the country; would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook by a respectable young woman who is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and has the best City reference. Call at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best City reference, and willing to go in the country with a family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family as a first-class cook; has the best of City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A GIRL, A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN COOK and first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 82 3d-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at 166 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGing young woman, a situation as cook, or cook, washer and ironer; has good cook baker of pies, bread, &c.; or as good laundress. Would do general housework or chamberwork, waiting, or laundress. Best of reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. A home in preference to high wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 169 East 13th-st., near 1st av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a highly respectable and well-recommended woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; is an excellent cook and baker, and first-class washer and ironer; would prefer a situation on Staten Island. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first class cook; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuits; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 125 Lexington-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD SCOTCH SERVANT wishes a situation, in City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two Protestant young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 121 3d-st., second floor, front room.

ALL FAMILIES MAY BE SUPPLIED with all classes of FEMALE SERVANTS, German, English, Scotch, Irish, etc., etc., at the large Institute and Home, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. An American lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations in the country or Brooklyn for two nice, smart girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress and chambermaid or nurse; are girls of very respectable appearance, neat in their habits, and will be found efficient, trustworthy and obliging girls; are very highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A cook's situation wanted by a competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress; both can furnish the best of City references as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 42 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters, the one as cook the other as chambermaid; are Scotch Protestants; will assist in washing and ironing. To be seen for two days at No. 199 West 25th-st. Inquire in the front basement. Would prefer the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman. Has good references. Address C. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as a good cook and laundress by a very competent woman with good City reference; is a good meat, vegetable and pastry cook and baker, and a good laundress. Call during two days at No. 89 11th-st., west of 5th-av., second floor, front room.

AS EXPERRIENCED COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITERS.—Wanted, situations for several very excellent cooks, washers and ironers and up-stairs servants, who are highly recommended from some of the first families in Brooklyn. Some of these servants are sisters and friends, who would prefer living together, and would go in the country. Our selection is now unusually large, and of the most experienced and really reliable class.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK.—Wanted, a situation as professed cook in a German family, either in New-York or Brooklyn, by a German girl of very respectable appearance; is, without any exception, a thorough cook, and recommended in the highest terms for ability and character; will assist in the washing and ironing; expects good wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED BY A Scotch woman, Protestant, a situation as housekeeper; thoroughly competent either in hotel or private family. Understands cooking in all its branches; jellies, pickling and preserving. Apply southeast corner of 7th av. and 44th-st., at the residence of her present employer, for two days. Address H. Y. Z., as above No objections to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A SMART, intelligent American girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of one child and sew; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 West 16th-st., until engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a good ironer and sewer; would be willing to assist in washing. Can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and a half. Call, for two days, at 33 Cornelia-st., near Bleecker, rear basement.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as a perfect laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman in a private family as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid, and would do the fine washing and ironing; has lived in the best of families; can give the best of City reference; has no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 129 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a private family as first-class laundresses, or would do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country with a family; can give unexceptionable reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, lately arrived from the Old Country; is willing to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 East 13th-st., corner of Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse, by an experienced Protestant woman; can take care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; is a good plain sewer; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as baby's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; if required can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, without incumbrance, as infant's nurse; is experienced in sickness; is fully capable of taking entire charge, if required; no objection to travel; can sew. Will be seen at No. 163 West 16th-st.; call at the basement door.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English nurse, a situation to take charge of one or two children; can cut and make their clothes, or can take an infant from the mouth and bring it up by hand if required. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A Protestant, wants a situation; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or one or two grown children; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 148 East 32d-st., basement, between 2d and 3d-avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; will be found trustworthy; or would take charge of grown children, and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway, in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS WET nurse, by a respectable woman, with a breast of milk but three weeks old; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 139 West 21st st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl with good recommendations, a situation as child's nurse, or to do light chamberwork and waiting, in a small family. Apply, for two days, at the house of her last employer, No. 15 East 32d-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing or assist in chamberwork; has best of City reference from where she lived six years. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress or nurse and chambermaid; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st-st., third floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse, and to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH person, speaking the English language fluently, wishes an engagement with a family about to leave for Europe, in the capacity of nurse or lady's-maid. She is a first-class dressmaker. She has traveled in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Address Mme. AIMES, No. 196 West 25th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go out of town for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 55 3d-av., in millinery store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Talman-st., between Bridge and Charles sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish woman, with good reference, wants a situation in the country, as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and is of kind disposition. Apply at No. 424 Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman, a Presbyterian, as nurse and seamstress, in the country, Staten Island preferred. Address No. 64 Charlton-st., near Varick.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; makes children's clothes, and shirts in style; is quick at the needle; or as lady's maid and seamstress; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking full charge of the silver and dining room, or will do chamberwork and fine muslins. Refers to her present employer. Call, for two days, at No. 88 East 25th-st., first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress and to do light chamberwork in a small family; she fully understands her business; has good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., first flight of stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl as waitress; must have good City reference. Apply at No. 25 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a respectable young woman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with the fine washing and ironing in a private family; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 60 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as waitress and to do light chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at 74 Charles-st., rear of Bleecker.

AS WAITRESS ON A LADY, &c.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to travel, to wait on a lady, or to take care of a child five or six years old; Europe preferred; City reference. Apply at No. 191 4th-st., near 6th av., top floor.

EUROPE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A single young man, of good address and habits, to travel with some single gentleman to Europe or elsewhere, in the capacity of valet; unexceptionable references for character and industry. Address A. B. C., drug store under the Everett House, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman would engage with a family going to California as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. A home more an object than wages. She would pay part of her passage. Can be well recommended. Address H. A. U., Box No. 124 Post office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A GENTLEMAN EMployed in a Bank in this City, is desirous of procuring a situation as book-keeper in some house where it will not be necessary to devote more than four hours. A letter addressed to C, L. P., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention. A reasonable salary expected.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION. BY single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful in a garden or otherwise, if required; is a good gardener; has the best of City reference from his last and former employers. Address J. R. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man, who perfectly understands his business as a coachman and groom and will be found willing and obliging; has the highest City and country reference from where he has lived, and will be found satisfactory in every respect. Address T. H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself useful in a garden or otherwise if required; will go in the country; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. R. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1860.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Meers in Egypt.

WINTER'S GARDEN—La Juive.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheater Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Here at Law—Rough Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Blake—Bronze Doublet—How's Your Uncle.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Dr.

MOZART HALL—Moore's Melodies.

PALACE GARDEN—Hamburjer's Magical Entertainments.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

COOPER UNION—Peale's Court of Death.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Gen. Tom Thumb.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Westlock's Free Gallery of Gas Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Portrait of Washington Irving.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Baltimore Constitutional Convention achieved the object of its meeting, yesterday, by nominating for President JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and for Vice-President, EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts. Upon the first ballot, the strength of Mr. BELL was so clearly apparent, that upon the second, nearly all the delegates hastened to record their votes for him; and he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. Mr. EVERETT was subsequently, and by acclamation, named for the second office. Prior to the balloting, the Committee upon Business reported a preamble and resolutions adverse to the utterance of any declaration of principles; pronouncing the Constitution itself a sufficient platform with which to go before the people. The proceedings were marked with exemplary harmony, notwithstanding some of the advocates of Gen. HOUSTON bear their disappointment impatiently. Hopes are entertained that for BELL and EVERETT, should the Democracy not reunite, nearly all the Southern States may be carried; and even should the Democratic schism be repaired, North Carolina and Louisiana are counted upon.

The Senate devoted itself to the consideration of the Homestead bill, rejecting amendments offered by Messrs. RICE and DOUGLAS, and finally passing the measure by a vote of 44 to 8. The House had Territorial business before it, including that in reference to a new land district in Washington Territory, which was passed, and those establishing five new Territories, and abrogating the laws of New-Mexico establishing Slavery. The latter bill provoked an animated discussion, with a wordy encounter between two members from Illinois; but the previous question having been ordered, the bill passed 91 to 90. After discussion of the Tariff bill, in Committee of the Whole, that measure was reported to the House, and also passed.

The contest between Messrs. WILLIAMSON and SICKLES for the seat in the House of Representatives held by the latter, came up in the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, on an application by Mr. WILLIAMSON to have testimony taken by a Justice of the Court pursuant to a resolution of the House. Mr. SICKLES, in his own behalf, urged that the testimony must be taken by the Justice in person. Justice LEONARD said that would be impractible. He would swear the witnesses, and the testimony might be taken in the Court-room. Mr. SICKLES insisting that this was insufficient, the matter was laid over till this morning, for consultation with other Justices.

An arrival at Boston furnishes advices from Pernambuco to the 15th ult. The yellow fever, which was prevalent there, had carried off Mr. STAPP, the American Consul, who died on the 13th April. A severe drouth was complained of along the northeastern coast of Brazil.

Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER was yesterday re-elected United States Senator from Connecticut. He was opposed by Hon. W. E. EATON, of Hartford.

The Illinois Republican Convention assembled on Wednesday at Decatur, and nominated as its candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor RICHARD C. YATES, of Morgan; and FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page. The Convention was large, enthusiastic and confident of victory.

Fifty-six petitions for, and three against, a change in the rule regarding Slavery, were presented to the Methodist Conference yesterday. Other petitions had reference to the Presiding Eldership, the extension of time of ministerial service, and to the Five Points and other missions in this City. A report of the Committee on Missions, recommending that an assistant be sent to Mr. JACOBI, of the German Mission, and that one of the Bishops visit the missions in Denmark and Norway, as well as that in Germany, was adopted. The Committee on Correspondence reported against sending a delegate to represent the Conference in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Rochester. The ground for this action was the impropriety of asking a delegate to vacate his seat in the Conference even temporarily. The report was adopted.

The Forty-fourth Anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated at the Academy of Music yesterday morning, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, the President, occupying the Chair. In a few introductory remarks he said, that during the past year the Society had seen much to give the members cheer and hope for the future. The report of the managers showed that 51 new auxiliaries had been recognized, and that the receipts were $435,956 92—an increase of $20,945 55 over the previous year. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. PLUMER, of Baltimore: Rev. Dr. FISHER, of Hamilton College, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. TORRANCE, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. SASNETT, of Auburn, Ala.; Rev. Mr. HENRY, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. RICHARDS, of Boston. There was quite a large attendance, and the interest in the progress of the Society seemed unabated.

The first anniversary of the "American Tract Society of Boston" was held at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. The annual statement of the labors of the Society during the year showed the number of tracts published to be fifty-four, making in all 1,129,550 copies, and 5,655,600 pages. Thirty-three colporteurs were employed. The gross receipts of the Society amounted to $67,600 86; expenses, $66,698 06, leaving a balance in the treasury of $902 80. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this City, and by Rev. Drs. EDDY and KIRK, of Boston.

The second anniversary of the African Civilization Society was held last evening in the Church of the Puritans. There was a good audience. Several addresses were made, and a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Society.

The anniversaries of the Swedenborgian Printing and Publishing Society and the New Church Association, were celebrated in the church of the denomination, in Thirty-fifth-street. Rev. Mr. BARRETT and Mr. T. HITCHCOCK reported the operations of the respective societies during the year, from which it appeared that their affairs were prospering. Rev. Mr. HAYDEN, of Portland, Me., delivered the annual address, and it was received with much favor.

The Woman's Rights Association held two sessions yesterday morning and evening, in Cooper Institute. Speeches were made by Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Wright, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Beriah Green, Wendell Phillips, Judge Culver and others. The arguments were mainly addressed to the right of woman to representation at the Ballot-box, the Bar, the Jury-box, and the Bench; to an extended and more remunerative sphere of labor, and to further rights of property.

The Universalist Union Conference met last night in the church of Rev. Mr. BROOKS. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. SAWYER and others.

Mr. CONNOR was advertised to make a second balloon ascension yesterday, from Palace Garden. Despite the violent gusts of wind which now and then sprung up, and the remonstrances of his friends, he persisted in attempting the ascension, but no sooner had the balloon left the ground than it was dashed with great violence against the concert saloon, which faces on the Garden. The basket caught for a moment under the projecting eaves of the building, and then was hurled against a skylight with great force. The balloon instantly collapsed. Mr. CONNOR was found on the roof of the building, and the physicians, who were immediately summoned, ascertained that his injuries were principally internal. During the evening he remained insensible, and expired about 11 P. M. His wife witnessed the casualty, and would probably have shared her husband's fate had the ascensive power of the balloon been found sufficient to carry up two persons, as it was her intention to have attempted the voyage with him.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received a communication from the commander of the Brazilian corvette, *Dona Isabel*, returning thanks for the attentions shown him and the officers of the corvette. A resolution was adopted, directing the Street Commissioner to direct the owners of the steamship *Ohio*, now sunk at the foot of Twentieth-street, North River, to raise the same forthwith. In the Board of Councilmen, the most important matters considered were the contemplated widening of Catharine-street, and the proposition to make a new contract for the completion of the Battery enlargement. In the Board of Supervisors a resolution was offered by Mr. KENNEDY, who thinking that some patriots might desire to be present at Chicago during the coming week, suggested an adjournment until the 22d inst., which was acceded to unanimously, and the recommittal of a report with reference to the constructing of a new County Jail. The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction was held, yesterday, but, with the exception of one or two removals, the business transacted was of no public importance. The members of the Board give their full time and attention to the discharge of their duties, and are evidently making every effort, not only to economise the expenditures, but to render the institutions under their charge worthy of the City.

The upward speculation in Stocks was continued yesterday, and a large and more general business done on the Share list. New-York Central, 80½@⅞ at the close; Erie, 20½, and Rock Island, 70½. No alteration in Money or Exchange.

With an improved demand, prices of Cotton advanced a shade. The day's sales reached 3,000 bales. Flour opened heavily, but closed with rather more firmness. Wheat was plenty and depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn and Oats, partly for export. The movements in Provisions were moderate. Groceries were quiet, as were likewise Metals, Oils, Whisky, Hides, Resin, Tar and Tallow. Turpentine was in demand. The principal freight engagements were for Liverpool.

The Presidential Contest.

After much tribulation, we have at last one Presidential Candidate fairly in the field. The Union Convention at Baltimore yesterday nominated JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, for President, and EDWARD EVERETT for Vice-President. Two more respectable names could not be found in the country,—nor will any one doubt that in their hands the Government would be administered with ability, dignity and the most conscientious devotion to the honor and welfare of the whole country.

JOHN BELL has acted a prominent part in public life for many years. A lawyer by profession, he entered Congress first in 1827, and continued to represent his district in the House for fourteen years. At the outset he was a warm admirer and a political supporter of Mr. CALHOUN. In 1832 he was opposed to the protective system, but soon afterwards changed his views on the subject. He resisted Mr. CALHOUN'S policy of nullification, and was a zealous supporter of Gen. JACKSON until the removal of the deposits, when he left the Democratic Party. In 1834 he was elected Speaker of the House, receiving the Whig vote, and that of those Democrats who were opposed to Mr. VAN BUREN. In 1835 he openly advocated the election of Judge WHITE in opposition to Gen. JACKSON, and thenceforward acted with the Whigs.

In 1836, Mr. BELL alone of the Tennessee delegation advocated the reception of Abolition petitions, and was sustained by his constituents. In 1841, he became Secretary of War under President HARRISON, but retired after his death, and remained in private life until 1847, when he was elected United States Senator, and reëlected in 1853. He opposed the Mexican War,—supported the Compromise measures of 1850, opposed the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and denounced the Lecompton policy of the Administration in 1858.

This is the record of the Union candidate for the Presidency. It is a good one throughout. He has decided ability, and is, in the best sense of the word, a statesman. The Platform adopted by the Convention evades all the points of principle and policy now before the country. The position taken is, that, inasmuch as platforms are generally intended to mislead the public, it is best not to adopt any at all. No one can suppose that such a position as this will be regarded as satisfactory by any considerable body of the people in any section of the country. Issues cannot be settled by being ignored; and the controversy growing out of Slavery has reached such a point that both North and South feel the absolute necessity of coming to some distinct and definite understanding in regard to it.

It is quite evident that some, at least, of the leading members of the Convention did not nominate this ticket for the special purpose of electing it, nor indeed with a settled intention of voting for it themselves. Their object is primarily the defeat of the Republican ticket. If this can be done better by voting for BELL, they will vote for him: if not, they will vote for somebody else. Ex-Gov. HUNT, on behalf of the party in this State, distinctly announced that he should not bind himself to this nomination. He should preserve his independence, and remain perfectly free to vote as emergencies hereafter to arise might require.

No judgment can be formed as to the effect of this nomination upon other parties, until their nominations shall have been made. Mr. BELL will command a good deal of strength in the Southern States, and will receive a heavy conservative vote in all those which were formerly Whig. At the North he will be less formidable,—not from any lack of personal popularity, but because his party position does not represent any strong and earnest sentiment of the Northern people.

AN OSTENTATIOUS BUT ABSURD PROCEEDING.—The Federal Grand Jury in Savannah seem to be sly wags. They have just found "true bills" against C. A. L. LAMAR and his confederates, for rescuing Capt. FARNHAM from the County jail in that city. Now we love a good joke as much as anybody, but to be good a joke must always be seasonable and in good taste, but this joke, we are sorry to say, is neither. To make the finding of a bill a serious, respectable proceeding, in which good citizens and fathers of families impannelled on a Grand Jury may fairly engage, the criminal must be amenable to its jurisdiction. If he is not, it is a sorry farce. If the Savannah Grand Jury were to indict the Pope or the Emperor of Russia for a misdemeanor, it would be diffieult to see the point of the joke, even if he had committed it ever so plainly. Mr. LAMAR is no more amenable to United States laws than either of these potentates, and has even less to fear from the United States Government. If either of them did half as much against our authority as he has done, we should undoubtedly declare war against him; but it is well known that there is no possibility of our declaring war against LAMAR, no matter how contemptuously he treats us, although his despotism in Georgia is far more grinding than that of ANTONELLI. He does not allow his friends to remain in jail. He took one of them out by force the other day, and the United States authorities did not dare to rearrest him. They simply opened "negotiations" with LAMAR, and it was finally agreed that FARNHAM should—not go back to jail—but give bail—not as a matter of right but as "a compromise." To indict LAMAR, the rescuer, after such an occurrence as this, is very like bringing an action in ejectment against the Queen of England in the District Court, to oust her from San Juan island.

English Criticisms and American Institutions.

It is perfectly natural that the conservative statesmen and publicists of England should feel seriously alarmed at the rapid extension of the basis of political representation in English society, and not very unnatural, therefore, that they should eagerly seize upon every symptom of disease and disorder in the political system of the United States, to hold it up as a warning of the perils which are inherent in the absolute practice of popular government. The wisest thinkers will always be the slowest to pronounce upon the share which this or that political institution may have played in the development of national greatness and prosperity; and as England has unquestionably made enormous progress in the substantial elements of individual well-being and general liberty, under the curious and complex forms of her actual Constitution, it is no positive indication either of political blindness or of social prejudice, that Englishmen of intelligence should shrink from adventuring upon changes, both political and social, so grave and radical as may be expected to follow upon any near approach to that almost universal enjoyment of the right of suffrage which prevails in the United States.

Whether, indeed, the exercise of the suffrage in any country be a simple right; whether it ought not to be everywhere regarded rather as a function implying and requiring certain principles of discrimination in its distribution, is a question which may properly be debated with earnestness in Europe, since it has yet to be satisfactorily and fully answered even in America. We cannot therefore quarrel with our English cousins for objecting as vehemently as possible to that argument from American ideas to English facts, on which the Manchester school of English politicians have always laid so much stress. We can even understand the motives which lead Parliamentary speakers and public journalists to throw the brighter side of American life into the background, and to spend all the power of their palettes upon the darker realities of our current history, whenever the question of representative reform becomes the order of the day among them. Speakers and writers have adopted the same tactics from the beginning of the world, and neither American Congressmen nor American journalists are slow to apply them whenever occasion demands.

But when we are assured, by those who ought to be the leaders of British opinion, that the "institutions of the United States have failed;" that we have not only come short of proving that England ought to be Americanized, but have absolutely thrown ourselves away on our own soil, and undermined the fabric of our own prosperity, we know not whether to laugh at the extravagance or to resent the injustice of a misrepresentation as hasty as it is insulting.

To say that the institutions of a country have failed is a very wide and sweeping statement, embracing so much matter for consideration that it can neither be adequately presented nor adequately met in the limits imposed upon a daily journalist. The mere discussion of what a national failure means can only be compared, to the banyan-tree of the East, for the multitudinousness of the branches which it shoots forth. Are we required, for instance, to admit that the institutions of 1789 have failed in France, because they have brought about so many revolutions in the course of their natural development? If so, how are we to dispose of the fact that the national wealth, the national power, all the elements of national greatness and individual well-being, have increased in France almost beyond computation during this development? Are we expected to decide that the institutions of England have failed, because England, after once reaching the leadership of Europe, has lost that leadership; because her military resources have been tried and found wanting; because she no longer occupies in 1860 the position relatively to the other nations of the world, either as respects her commercial importance, her manufacturing power, or her diplomatic prestige, which she enjoyed in 1820? Do not her own most patriotic writers continually publish to the world the frightful uncertainty which overhangs her future; the risks of domestic democracy and of foreign coalition which make dark her horoscope? Are the absolutely impracticable nature of her position in India, and the fearful condemnation passed upon her system of government in Ireland by the enforced expatriation of millions of the Irish population, to be taken as evidences of national failure? If not, why are we to admit that the institutions of the United States have failed, because we are tormented with the Mormons in Utah and menaced by the fierce fanaticisms of Pro and Anti-Slavery agitation throughout the Republic; because fillibustering has damaged our fame abroad, and caucus rule demoralized our Government at home? It is one thing to say that a nation is struggling with formidable problems, either social or political, and quite another thing to say that its institutions have failed; and that there is no hope for it in the future but in some absolute reconstruction of its whole theory and practice of national organization. The institutions of ancient Rome may safely be pronounced to have "failed" in the time of CICERO; the *ancien régime* "failed" in France under the Regency and LOUIS XV.; feudalism failed in England under the last PLANTAGENETS. But where are the signs which indicate any such failure in the Republican institutions of America to-day? For our own part we see in the troubles which to-day beset the United States, and in the scandals of which English conservatism is making such adroit, and as we have already said, not altogether illegitimate use, not the precursors of national dissolution, but the harbingers of a more vigorous and emphatic development of national morality and of enlightened patriotism than has yet determined itself in our history.

It is one of the few established laws of national life that a period of great national prosperity always engenders a sort of moral apathy and political skepticism, out of which the nation rises only through the ordeal of some profound and perilous national experience. The great advance of England during the second quarter of the last century, in wealth and influence, was followed and attended in her political life by the very same symptoms which now excite the amiable alarm of Earl GREY and the London *Times* for the welfare and happiness of America. All that has come to light of political corruption in our State and Federal Governments; nay, all that has been imagined and exaggerated by the indignant moralists of our own Press, pales before the faithful records of public venality and official dishonesty in the England of Lord CHATHAM and GEORGE III. How large a part the contractors for Government played in maintaining those mad wars with the American Colonies and the French Republic, which chastised the demoralization of English politics, no historian has yet been found courageous enough truly to portray. Under Lord NORTH the loans of the Exchequer were openly used to control the votes of the Commons. In one Government Lottery, out of 60,000 tickets, 22,000, valued at a profit of £44,000, were distributed to a few members, and the distribution was justified in the House on the ground of precedent, because in 1763 Mr. FOX had had £100,000, Mr. CALCRAFT and Mr. DRUMMOND £70,000, and the Governor of the Bank of England £50,000, to put them right on the questions of the day. Of the loan of 1780, more than £3,000,000 was so allotted to one person that he made a premium of 11 per cent. the moment the loan was published. In 1783, out of a loan of £12,000,000, £7,700,000 were given to bankers, members of the House—only one man, Mr. MARTIN, being found to decline the bribe thus offered him; while another British Senator, Mr. SMITH, of SMITH, PAYNE & Co., got up in his place in Parliament and complained "that his house had been left out of the distribution."

From time to time the public waxed wroth at these things; inquiries were instituted, and some one influential person being made a scape-goat, matters went on as before. Mr. FOX declared, "every contractor sells his vote. I have voted, says one man, that we have forty-two ships, when we have but six, and that the French have not thirty-two. You musn't quarrel, therefore, for two-pence a gallon on the rum for the Navy, or a farthing a loaf on bread for the Army." Lords of trade anticipated the New-York Councilmen who cut up HENRY CLAY'S pall into black dress-coats. In 1781 they ordered a vast number of green velvet bags for official papers, and had them made up into court-dresses. Under the Pelham cabinet, members of Parliament received regular stipends of from £300 to £800 *per annum*. Mr. ROBERTS, the King's almoner, tells how he paid this money "on the day of prorogation, in the Court of Requests." He shook each member, as he came out, by the hand, and left his emollient banknotes in the itching palms he pressed. The names of these incorruptible patriots were preserved in a book, and known only to Mr. PELHAM and the King. When Parliament demanded the book, Mr. ROBERTS took it to the King in his closet. GEORGE III.—"honest GEORGE"—took the book "In the presence of his Cabinet, heated a poker red-hot in the fire, thrust it into the book and the book into the flames, and so reduced it to ashes."

In dealing with the tremendous questions which the last half century has forced her to confront, England has been compelled to appeal from this little world of public baseness and corruption to the larger world of the national intelligence, morality and character. The United States are beginning to approach the same appeal. When it shall have been made, and made in vain, we may believe ourselves at the "commencement of the end." Till then, however, it strikes us as rather premature to bewail the "failure" of "institutions" under which we have grown from a knot of insignificant colonies up to the proportions of a great empire. We have thus far been found able to assert the prerogatives of this imperial station. It has yet to be proved that we are unequal to its trials.

A Flagrant Official Outrage.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S appointment of CALHOUN BENHAM, the second of Judge TERRY in the duel with BRODERICK, to the office of District-Attorney in San Francisco, is a fresh illustration of his contempt, we will not say for public opinion, but for common decency. It is a crime to fight a duel, even if it prove a bloodless duel, or to assist another in fighting one; but when the conflict eventuates in a very cool and deliberate murder, the offence receives the last degree of aggravation. The guilt of causing BRODERICK'S death rests, of course, in the first instance on TERRY, but in the second on BENHAM, who seems to have assisted in the matter with a very hearty good will, and to have hated BRODERICK with a very hearty hatred. He stands at this moment, in the eye of the law in California, in the position of an accessory to a murder. That he may not be tried for it, and will certainly not be convicted of it, is a circumstance which, though it may furnish consolation to himself, does not in the least improve his position as a candidate for public employment. And if there is any position in the public service for which his antecedents render him peculiarly unfitted, it is that of an officer whose duty it is to put the laws in force against criminals. Mr. CALHOUN BENHAM could not enter a Court and appeal to a jury to punish willful offences against society without either amusing them by his impudence, or enraging them by his hypocrisy; and any community which could witness such a spectacle without shame, would be much too far gone in iniquity for either Courts or laws to do it much good.

We venture to say, therefore, that, under such circumstances, there is not a man in the United States, of Mr. BUCHANAN'S age and standing in the community, who, in Mr. BUCHANAN'S place, would have done for BENHAM what he has done. The appointment is characterized by all that reckless contempt for morality and decency for which the Administration which is now expiring has made itself so notorious. Other Presidents have been corrupt and time-serving and unscrupulous, but Mr. BUCHANAN is, we venture to say, the first to glory in his shame. What others do in secret, with trembling and blushes, he does openly with a smirk and a leer. We do not care one straw for the political aspects of this affair, and we are fully aware that recent exposures prove our Chief Magistrate to be very much too old an offender to make it worth the while of any journal to dwell any longer on his misdeeds. There is no chance of his reformation, and his powers of mischief will soon expire. But it is due to the nation at large to protest against this latest attempt to vent petty spite by means of a gross insult to an orderly Christian community. He began the practice of setting the opinions of the people, about the conduct of their representatives, at defiance long ago. There was an unmistakable emphasis as well as impudence in his giving GLANCY JONES the Embassy at Vienna, after his expulsion by his constituency, but this performance in San Francisco is something more than a violation of Democratic theories. It is a slap in the face, administered by the President of the United States, not to political opponents, but to every man in the community who respects either God's law or man's.

Death of S. G. Goodrich, Esq.

We deeply regret that we are obliged to announce the death of Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, more widely known as "Peter Parley,"—the pseudonym under which he acquired his reputation. He died very suddenly, at his residence in Ninth-street, of disease of the heart. Mr. GOODRICH was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1793,—though no one would have judged from his appearance that he was so nearly seventy years old. He had a vigorous constitution, which he preserved to the last by care and regularity in his mode of life. He began life as a publisher, first in Hartford and afterwards in Boston,—and edited in the days of Annuals one of the most celebrated of them, the *Token*, from 1828 to 1842. His greatest success, however, was achieved in compiling books for children,—designed to convey instruction in natural history, travels, biography, and various branches of science and art, by simply-written narratives and anecdotes, copiously illustrated by engravings. He wrote as "Peter Parley" telling stories to children, and for many years the series of works thus published, extending to over forty volumes, had an enormous circulation, both in this country and abroad. They introduced a class of books which have since become universal. In 1841, he established a periodical called *Merry's Museum*, based upon the same general plan, which he continued until 1854. In 1857, he published two volumes of *Recollections*,—containing an immense amount of exceedingly interesting memoranda concerning men and events in Connecticut, and forming one of the most readable books of the day. Mr. GOODRICH was appointed American Consul at Paris under Mr. FILLMORE, and held that office for several years. He performed its duties with great fidelity, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He published several works while there calculated to diffuse a more general knowledge of America and its institutions, and upon his return prepared an elaborate and admirable illustrated *History of the Animal Kingdom*, which was issued last year in two large and elegant volumes. He was a man of great diligence, and continued to prosecute his literary labors to the latest period of his life.

Mr. GOODRICH was preparing to leave the City, and to reside in Connecticut. Some four or five weeks since he sold his furniture, pictures, &c., and was intending to remove his family within a few days. His death will be deeply regretted, even beyond the very wide circle of his personal friends and acquaintances.

Minor Topics.

—The London *Spectator* glorifies President BUCHANAN greatly for having made a stand in defence of the Constitution of his country by protesting against any inquiry into his official conduct on the part of Congress. It notices with satisfaction that "public journals in London which have not been distinguished by their sympathy with America, or with JAMES BUCHANAN in particular—nay, the most ministerial organs in the British capital—are as hearty and as emphatic in their approval of the President's course as if he had been an Englishman."

—For a man of 75 Lord PALMERSTON is pretty lively. For morning exercise, the other day, he rode on horseback from Broadlands to Danebury, a distance of 13 miles, saw *Mainstone* gallop, then cantered back to Broadlands, took a luncheon; like RICHARD, called for another horse, and rode all over the estate. No wonder that so strong a race makes such a powerful "mill."

—It is said that the late "mill" abounded with dams. Yet a professional gentleman, who witnessed the whole thing, says that in his candid opinion t was not worth one.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Illinois Republican Convention.

RICHARD C. YATES NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR, AND FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—SPEECH OF MR. YATES.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 9.

The Illinois Republican State Convention met at Decatur to-day.

JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin County, was chosen temporary Chairman.

The Districts and Counties were then called, to allow Delegates to answer to their names, instead of appointing a Committee on Credentials.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, the Committee on Organization reported JOHN GILLESPIE, of Madison County, for President, with nine Vice-Presidents and five Secretaries.

The President was conducted to the Chair and made a neat speech.

Mr. LINCOLN and the State officers were present, and were invited to take seats on the stand.

Messrs. SWEAT, YATES and JUDD were then put in nomination for Governor, and after several ballots RICHARD C. YATES, of Morgan County, was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page County, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

Mr. YATES was called out, and addressed the Convention at some length, thanking them for the honor conferred, and an honor of which the greatest statesman in the land might be proud. He was for freedom and the Union. DOUGLAS, DRED SCOTT, and Squatter Sovereignty had all gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns. We have no trouble in our ranks. From the Wabash to the Mississippi, from Cairo to Chicago, the Republicans are wide awake already, and shouting victory. Mr. YATES declared himself for no nominee for the Presidency, but expressed a preference for Mr. LINCOLN.

Messrs. JUDD and SWEAT also responded to calls, and expressed themselves satisfied with the action of the Convention, which adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 10.

The Illinois Republican State Convention reassembled at Decatur this morning and nominated the balance of the State ticket, as follows: Auditor, JESSE K. DUBOIS; Treasurer, WM. BULLER; Secretary, O. M. HATCH; Superintendent of Schools, NEWTON BATEMAN.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring ABRAM LINCOLN the choice of the Republican Party of Illinois for the Presidency, and instructing the delegates to Chicago to use all honorable means to secure his nomination, and to vote as a unit for him.

Four Delegates at large, and two Delegates from each Congressional District, and two Electors at large, and one from each District, were appointed. The Delegates at large are GUSTAVUS KENER, N. B. JUDD, DAVID DAVIS and O. H. BROWNING. The Electors at large are LEONARD SWEET and J. M. PALMER.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted. The resolutions reaffirm the platforms adopted by the State Conventions of 1856 and 1858, favor the full protection of all the rights of all classes of citizens, are opposed to any change of the naturalization laws, in favor of a Homestead bill, and declare that Kansas ought to be admitted into the Union without Slavery.

Supplementary resolutions favoring an economical administration of the State Government with a view to the speedy liquidation of the State debt without direct taxation, and approving of LYMAN TRUMBULL'S course in the Senate, were also adopted.

Adjourned *sine die*.

From Pike's Peak.

CONTRADICTION OF THE SMOKY-HILL MASSACRE—MURDER OF DR. HICKMAN—MINING AND CLAIM DIFFICULTIES.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, May 10.

The Pike's Peak express arrived here last night with Denver City dates to May 3, and $6,268 in treasure. The express met, in one day, one hundred teams *en route* for the mines.

The following summary of news is furnished by this arrival:

DENVER CITY, Thursday, May 3.

The reported murder at the Smoky Hill fork is not credited here. The Indians probably had reference to one committed early in the Spring.

Dr. L. D. HICKMAN, brother of BILL HICKMAN, of Mormon notoriety, was shot on Monday last by a German named HARRY HAZELLY, near Mountain City. HICKMAN ordered HAZELLY from a claim he was working, aiming at him with a cocked revolver. HAZELLY climbed from the pit in which he was working, knocked up HICKMAN'S pistol, drew his own and shot him through the head, causing instant death. It is reported that HICKMAN has a wife in Davenport, Iowa.

Much difficulty is anticipated in consequence of the "jumping" of claims.

New discoveries are daily reported at Gregorie and on the Blue and Arkansas Rivers.

Mining operations will not fairly commence before the middle of May or first of June, in consequence of recent snows.

The weather was clear and warm—the thermometer at noon marking 80 degrees in the shade.

The snow is fast melting in the mountains.

From Pernambuco.

DROUGHT AND YELLOW FEVER—DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL—RETURN OF A SHIPWRECKED PARTY.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 10.

The bark *Inman*, from Pernambuco 15th ult., reports no arrivals.

There was a severe drouth at Pernambuco and Bahia, which would be disastrous to the sugar crop.

M. STAPP, Consul at Pernambuco, died on the 13th of April of yellow fever, which was very prevalent.

The *Inman* has on board the captain, officers and nine of the crew, and five ladies and three male passengers, taken from the whale bark *United States* by ship *Moses Wheeler*, and transferred to the *Inman*. The *United States* belonged to Westport, Mass., and bound home with 550 barrel of sperm.

United States Senatorship in Connecticut.

RE-ELECTION OF HON. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, May 10.

The Connecticut Legislature this morning re-elected Senator LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER. The Democratic candidate was Hon. W. W. EATON, of Hartford who made a speech in the Democratic caucus last night, taking strong ground against Mr. DOUGLAS and his doctrines, declaring that the seventeen Democratic States repudiate them, and defending the Southern view on the territorial question. The vote stood in the Senate 14 for FOSTER, and 7 for EATON. In the House, 39 for FOSTER, and 70 for EATON.

Loss of the Ship Robert Steward.

SIXTEEN OF HER CREW DROWNED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, May 10.

Six of the crew (four black and two white) of the ship *Robert Steward*, from Mobile for Liverpool, were taken from a raft in lat. 34° 10', lon. 71° 45', on the 1st inst., by the bark *Western Sea*, and brought to this port. One other person, supposed to be the mate, was picked up by another vessel. It is thought sixteen were drowned. The ship sunk April 30. She had a cargo of 3,100 bales of cotton.

The Republican National Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, May 10.

Suitable arrangements have been made by the Republican Committees of this State and city to receive the New-England and New-York delegates to the Chicago Convention upon the arrival of the special express from Niagara Falls on Monday noon, and accompany them to Chicago.

Freshet in the Juniata.

TYRONE, Penn., Thursday, May 10.

The heaviest freshet which has occurred for years now "sweeps the waters of the bright Juniata." Half this town is under water. The bridges over Bald Eagle Creek are swept away, and the stages have been turned back. The Pennsylvania Railroad is uninterrupted.

Democratic Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 10.

A tremendous demonstration of the Democracy took place here to night, sustaining the delegates at Charleston who voted for the Cincinnati platform and DOUGLAS. 153 guns were fired.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 10.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales at $5 75 for Spring State, and $6 25@$6 62½ for Extra Canadian. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,800 bushels Extra Milwaukee Club at $1 23. CORN unchanged; sales 5,300 bushels Indiana at 63c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE nominal. PEAS in better demand; sales 4,000 bushels Canadian at 69c. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer in consequence of the scarcity of boats; forwarders are asking 28c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, and 7½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—28,100 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,100 bbls Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 10,500 bushels Corn, 9,100 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 10.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; red, $1 47@$1 54. CORN active, and closing with an advancing tendency; yellow, 75c.@76c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY firm, at 22½c.@23c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 10.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; white, $1 60@$1 75; red, $1 38@$1 45. CORN dull. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY quiet.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Difficulties in the Genesee Conference—The "Nazarites" and the "Buffalo Regency"—The Presiding Eldership—The Meaning of the Rule on Slavery a Question of Law—New Arrangement of the Discipline.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EIGHTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

The General Conference to-day has been occupied principally with the consideration of miscellaneous resolutions, petitions and memorials on all manner of subjects. Most of them were referred without debate.

The most interesting subject under discussion was the difficulties of the Genessee Conference; the nature of which is fully set forth below. They will occupy much of the time of the present Conference, and will not be disposed of without a warm, extended and perhaps acrimonious debate. I have made barometrical observations in the Genesee region, and have every reason to expect a heated term. Of the many propositions for change before the General Conference, that which provides that the presiding elders shall be elected by the Conference, and not appointed by the Bishops, as they have been heretofore, is likely to be most readily disposed of. Most of the delegates are presiding elders themselves, appointed by the Bishops, and are not likely to vote for kicking down the ladder by means of which they have climbed, and with which, when their terms expire, they may desire to climb again. The presiding elder is a little bishop in his own conference, and one of the Presiding Bishop's "Cabinet." He advises what shall be the appointments of the itinerants. In this capacity he has to bear the brunt of dissatisfaction where preachers are not located to their liking; but with his responsibilities he has immunities, and influence, and a position in the Church which he will not lightly resign.

The Committee on Slavery does not meet to-day, but to-morrow its Sub-Committees report.

Bishop SIMPSON presided to-day, and Rev. WM. H. GOODE (Kansas and Nebraska Conf.) read the Scriptures, led the singing, and offered prayer.

The important Standing Committee on Appeals was announced. Its members are: Joseph Brooks, Ark.; J. S. Martin, Balt.; G. Baker, Black River M. C. Briggs, Cal.; G. Moody, Cin.; E. C. Gavitt, Del.; W. E. Bigelow, Detroit; T. B. Sargent, East Balt.; J. M. Reid, East Genesee; E. Helmershausen, East Maine; H. Kinsly, Erie; H. R. Smith, Genesee; Geo. Rutledge, Ill.; C. R. Davidson, Ind.; J. A. Hammond, Iowa; L. B. Dennis, Kan. and Nebras.; H. M. Curry, Ky.; H. P. Torsay, Maine; A. K. Gillett, Mich.; C. Hobart, Minn.; N. Shumate, Mo.; Benjamin Day, Newark; W. H. Hatch, New-England; L. Howard, New-Hampshire; A. K. Street, New-Jersey; J. Holdrich, New-York; A. Nash, N. Y East; C. North, Northern Indiana; H. Whiteman, Northern Ohio; James Johnson, Northwestern Indiana; Z. Connell, Ohio; W. Reddy, Oneida; F. S. Hoyt, Oregon; W. H. Hunter, Peoria; T. G. Thompson, Philadelphia; D. P. Mitchell, Pittsburgh; P. Townsend, Providence; J. C. Stough

gation. If its administration was wrong it desired that it should be set right; if it was not wrong it desired that its action should be approved. It merited a thorough investigation, and he moved that a Special Committee of nine be appointed.

Rev. P. S. BENNETT, (Wis.,) said this was one of the most important matters that could come before the Conference, and it was very essential that there should be a fair and patient investigation. He hoped it would be referred to a committee of one from each Conference.

Mr. FULLER withdrew his resolution, and Mr. RAYMOND's was adopted.

Three of the expelled "Nazarites"—B. T. ROBERTS, C. D. BUSHINGHAM and W. COOLEY—have appealed to the General Conference, and so the Genesee difficulties are fairly before that body. The investigation, it will be observed, will involve an inquiry into the charges of partisanship against the Bishops. They are believed to be entirely without foundation. The General Conference will probably censure both parties, but reaffirm the action of the "Buffalo Regency."

Petitions in relation to Slavery are still daily presented, as the Secretary phrased it, literally "in floods." That they will constitute a pool of Bethesda whence the Church will arise, relieved of its present troubles, there is little reason to believe.

One of them from Boston bore a more emphatic indorsement than most of them. It asked for "the exclusion of all members from the Church who will not emancipate their slaves." *Per contra*, one from Illinois set forth the vote on the question of a change of the rule as 15 for and 86 against; on that of a change of the rule with regard to the presiding eldership, as 3 for and 118 against; and on that of the propriety of admitting lay delegates, as 15 for and 86 against. Nine petitions against a change of the rule on Slavery were received from the New-York East Conference.

Rev. C. A. HOLMES, of Pittsburgh, presented a petition asking for the reaffirmation of the old rule requiring the men and women to set apart in Church. He disclaimed all sympathy with the subject of the memorial. It was referred to the Committee on Revisals. The rule which was originally inserted in the Discipline when the Church was instituted, to guard against abuses which had prevailed in the Church of England, was abrogated about twelve years ago.

Rev. J. T. MITCHELL, (Cincinnati,) presented the report of the Committee on the Arrangement of the Order of the Discipline. Rev. A. M. OSBON (New-York,) has, without altering the text of the Discipline, entirely rearranged it. He divides it into five parts, relating respectively to the doctrines, government, ritual, benevolent institutions and temporal economy. It was directed that the report be printed.

Rev. D. CURRY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Correspondence to inquire into the propriety of appointing delegates to attend the Old School Presbyterian assembly, to be held at Rochester next week. It was adopted.

Rev. REUBEN SAPP, (Mich.,) offered a resolution in favor of making the office of Presiding Elder elective. It was referred.

Rev. W. H. HATCH, (N. Eng.,) offered a resolution providing that superannuated preachers residing outside of the Conferences to which they are attached shall enjoy all the privileges of the Conference in which they reside, except that of official station, and shall report annually to his Conference. It was referred. A large amount of routine business was also appropriately referred.

Rev. J. CON, (Pittsburgh,) offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Law Questions to answer the question—"Does the provision in the general rule on Slavery against buying and selling men, women and children, prohibit holding them as slaves?" It was adopted without opposition. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 10.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop BAKER in the Chair.

The credentials of Messrs. STINSON, WOOD and HUNSTON, delegates from the Wesleyan body of Canada, were presented, and the delegates were admitted to seats on the platform.

Among the petitions presented to-day were fifty-six for a change of the rule on Slavery, and three against; in favor of lay delegates and against the same; on the Presiding Eldership; in relation to the extension of time of the ministerial service; in relation to a new building in Baltimore for the book concern; in favor of a book-publishing house in Quincy, Ill.; in relation to the FIVE POINTS and other New-York City missions; on seating the congregations in churches; and from Oregon, on the importance of a resident Bishop on the Pacific coast.

The Committee on Missions reported in favor of sending a missionary editor to Germany to assist Rev. Mr. JACOBI, and to take charge of the Biblical Institute at Baden; also in favor of having one of the Bishops pay an occasional visit to the missions in Germany, Norway and Sweden. The report was adopted.

A memorial was presented, and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, in relation to the administration of Bishop AMES in the Philadelphia Conference during March, 1858. The Bishop is charged with having passed upon the character of certain slaveholding members without investigation, and with having taken a partisan stand in reference to certain slaveholding preachers. The Committee on Correspondence reported against sending a special delegate to represent this body in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Rochester, as this Conference has no power to ask any member of this body to vacate his seat, without the consent of his constituents.

Dr. HITCHARD hoped the Conference would not omit the opportunity in this day and age of holding out their hands to their sister churches. The coincidence might not occur again in a life-time. He moved to recommit the report, with instructions to prepare a letter of salutation to both the assemblies of the Presbyterian Church now about to meet.

Mr. COOMBS opposed the motion, on the ground that it would involve a similar course towards all other Churches. Four years ago, this Conference expressed its desire for fraternal intercourse with all its sister Churches, and not a single reply had been received. He was opposed, therefore, to placing themselves in a position which would subject them to similar treatment and neglect hereafter.

Dr. CURRY was in favor of sending a delegate to Rochester to make his bow and say how do you do and then return, and if the Presbyterians desired to make any reply they would be at liberty to do so.

After some further good-natured discussion, the motion to recommit was laid on the table and the report adopted.

A communication from the Bishops was laid before the Conference in reference to a revision of the ritual, which was read and placed on file.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THANKS FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE "DONA ISABEL"—THE STEAMSHIP OHIO TO BE RAISED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing a letter from Signor Bentz José de Carvallo, Commander of the Brazilian corvette *Dona Isabel*, in which he returned thanks for the attention shown him and the officers of the corvette.

A resolution was offered by Alderman BOOLE, appropriating $2,500 to pay the fees, expenses and disbursements in the matter of the contested seats from the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts.

The resolution was laid over.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen, directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to repair Gold and Oliver streets.

On motion, the vote on the resolution to pave Fiftieth-street between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement, was reconsidered and adopted. When the vote was taken, Alderman OWENS asked to be excused from voting, and the Board would not excuse him. He then refused to vote, and a motion declaring him in contempt, and putting him under arrest was put, and after some talk, lost.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to notify the owners of the steamship *Ohio*, in the slip foot of Twentieth-street, North River, to raise the same forthwith, and in the event of their not complying, directing him to raise it himself.

A resolution was adopted to appropriate $3,000 to furnish the new office of the City Inspector.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PROPOSITION TO WIDEN CATHARINE-STREET—THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET TO BE PAVED WITH TRAP BLOCK—THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT: A NEW CONTRACT TO BE ENTERED INTO—THE CITY INSPECTOR AND HIS EMPLOYES—THE NEW FIRE ESCAPE.

A resolution to widen Catharine-street fifteen feet, on the southerly side, from the Bowery to Catharine-slip, was referred, as was a communication from Mr. Lyford, who claims that the fire escape of Messrs. Mickle & Carville, which the City proposes to buy, is an infringement of a patent obtained by him over a year ago, and publicly exhibited in this City.

The contract for paving Thirty-fifth-street with the trap block, awarded to W. A. Cummings, was confirmed.

The report of the Committee on the Battery Enlargement made a long report, in which, among other matters, they admit that the most important provisions of the contract for this work have been utterly neglected, and that owing to the supineness of the previous Common Councils, the navigation of the harbor is threatened with the most imminent danger. The Committee, however, do not state how much has been paid to the original contractor, (over $20,000,) nor what steps have been taken to enforce the damages incurred by the failure to complete his contract from his surety, but they recommend that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to complete the enlargement.

An ordinance providing for the regulation of "Steam Fire Engines" was laid over, but as it is intended to pass, one or two of its sections are worthy the attention of the most interested in these great improvements. The engineers are to be recommended by the builders of the engine, nominated by the company having it in charge, and "confirmed by the Common Council," and the duties of the engineers are to be *defined by the companies* to which they are attached. Another section provides that "Should any negligence of duty or incompetence be incurred, the engineers may be removed by the Board of Aldermen on the *recommendation of the Company*."

A communication was received from the City Inspector in answer to a resolution of inquiry, as to the names of employes in his Department. It occupied some thirty pages of foolscap, and embraced many hundred names of sweepers, cartmen and laborers; but the City Inspector urges his inability to furnish the names of the parties on whose recommendation they had been appointed, as he has never kept an official record of these matters.

Mr. LENT commended the report of the City Inspector, and gave some sharp hits at the mover of the resolution which had called forth the document, as well as the City Inspector for the tenor of his report. The paper was sent back for correction.

A report from the Board of Aldermen in favor of paying $20,000 to Mickle & Carville for the right to use their fire-escape in this City, drew forth a long discussion, in which Mr. LENT took a leading part in opposition to the report, on the ground that the matter had never been considered or reported on by this Board. He was sustained by Mr. PINCKNEY. It was eventually concurred in, and, after the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned until Monday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—THE NEW COUNTY JAIL—HARLEM RIVER TO BE SURVEYED AND EXPLORED.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the amount paid into the County Treasury by the Excise Commissioners for the past year was $9,960, one-tenth part of which, in accordance with a late law, is to be paid to the Directors of the Inebriate Asylum, the balance going to the "Department of Charities and Corrections."

The Comptroller submitted with his communication a resolution that the sum of $996 be paid to the Inebriate Asylum, and $8,964 to the Almshouse Department, which was referred.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Annual Taxes to employ a competent engineer to survey the channel of the Harlem River, with a view of ascertaining what improvements may be made in the navigation thereof, the whole expense not to exceed the amount heretofore appropriated.

Mr. KENNEDY—We heard of the fact that a large number of patriots were to meet at Chicago next week, and as it was possible that some of the members of this Board might desire to present themselves there in person, moved that when the Board adjourns it should adjourn to meet on May 22, (a week from next Tuesday,) at 3 P. M. The motion was adopted *nem. con.*

The bill of Norman McLeod, $412 36, for expenses at the County Jail, was ordered paid.

The Committee to whom were recommitted the plans for a new County Jail, and for which $25,000 has been appropriated, resubmitted the same plans with a resolution that proposals be advertised for in accordance with them.

After a long discussion, in which brick, stone and rubble walls were scientifically advocated by their respective friends, the report was referred back and made the special order for the next meeting.

A few unimportant bills were ordered paid, and the Board adjourned until the 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The regular meeting of the Board having these interests was held yesterday, all the members being present. The usual weekly reports from the several institutions were presented, from which we gather that on the 28th of April, they contained 7,382 inmates, increased during the week ending May 5 by 1,754 admissions, and decreased by the discharge of 1,524, leaving a total at present subsisting on official charity, of 7,463.

The regular report of the Committee of the Whole was presented and adopted, and among its most important features were resolutions of removal and appointment, as follows,:

TIMOTHY DALY was removed from the office of Warden at Bellevue Hospital, and JOHN E. WHITE, a member of our City Bar, was unanimously appointed to fill the vacancy.

THOMAS HALLAHAN, book-keeper, and WILLIAM HALLAHAN, assistant clerk of the same institution, were requested to consider their services as being no longer required, and, to the great grief of many hungry expectants, both offices were abolished.

In lieu thereof a new office was created, entitled "Commissary and Accountant" of Bellevue Hospital, with a salary of $600, but the appointee was not named.

Mrs. RIDDLE was appointed Matron of the same Hospital at the salary of $300.

Communications were received from the Wardens or Superintendents of the various Institutions, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole, with the intimation, however, from the President, that in order to facilitate business, these reports, as well as the weekly requisitions, would be hereafter referred to the Committee of the Whole, but that the "Press" could have access to the documents at all times. The President made a further communication to the Press, probably under the belief that due publicity would be given to it, and it was to the effect that, as by the law under which the Board was organized, they possessed sole control over the Institutions committed to their care, he wished it understood that they intended to assume and maintain that control, and that hereafter, if any unfortunate he or she (and the President emphasized the last word) should be sent to the Island for a specified term, they would have to serve that term out according to the strictest letter of the law. The President added, rather maliciously we think, that he wished this announcement publicly made, as it might save very many visits to the Island as well from officials as from laymen.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The amount collected by the Receiver of Taxes up to the 1st inst., has been:

For taxes	$74,324 15
For interest	4,764 45
Arrears of Croton rent	949 46
Total	$80,038 06

The books of the Tax Commissioners being now closed by law, the employes of the Receiver's office are comparatively idle, while all in the Commissioners' office are overwhelmed with work, as no less than twenty-five hundred affidavits of parties claiming a reduction of taxes have to be individually examined and corrected. The Tax books, it will be remembered, must be made up and transmitted for confirmation by July 1.

A Card from Mr. Justice Osborne.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are requested to state, in reference to an article in the TIMES of this morning, relating the proceedings of a meeting of the liquor dealers, that, having been confined to my house for the last eight weeks by a severe attack of illness, I have given the subject spoken of but little consideration. In relation to what course I shall pursue, if I ever am able to resume my duties, I can only say that I shall in no way depart from the uniform practice adopted by the Board of Magistrates, after a full and careful examination of the laws now in force relating to the subject.

Yours, &c.,

APRIL 9, 1860. B. W. OSBORNE.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY—DIABOLICAL INGRATITUDE.—Many years ago the Superintendent of the Croton Dam—who has held that office for over twenty-two years—being childless, adopted a poor orphan boy, and has from that time forward bestowed upon him the care and kindness of a parent. A few days since, the family, consisting of husband, wife and a niece, while assembled at the breakfast table, discovered an unusual appearance in the sugar-bowl, and a very small taste enabled them to detect that some ingredient had been mixed with the sugar, and the bowl was emptied of its contents. Subsequent examination of the bowl disclosed that vitriol had been mixed with the sugar, and suspicion fell at once upon the boy, (now 16 years of age,) who had been heard to utter threats against his friend and protector. He was at once arrested and conveyed to White Plains, where he very coolly confessed to having mixed vitriol with the sugar, but claimed that he did not think it would do any harm.

The magistrate before whom he had been brought, thinking that at his age and in view of all the circumstances he was not so innocent of evil intent as he assumed, committed him for further examination. An analysis of the contents of the sugar-bowl disclosed the appearance of a sufficient quantity of vitriol to have killed twenty persons had they used it.

Political.

MR. DOUGLAS' WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CINCINNATI COURSE IN 1856.

The Mobile *Register* says: "Through the courtesy of Mr. Justice HESSER, a member of the National Executive Committee, we are enabled to copy the original dispatch in which Mr. DOUGLAS withdrew his name from before the Cincinnati Convention, when Mr. BUCHANAN had reached an absolute majority of the electoral vote. The principles which it establishes, the precedent which it sets, and the unselfishness and generosity which mark it, lend it a peculiar interest at this time and form a contrast not over-flattering to some of Mr. DOUGLAS' competitors."

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1856.

To W. H. RICHARDSON—*Dear Sir:* From the telegraphic reports in the newspapers, I fear that an embittered state of feeling is being engendered in the Convention, which may endanger the harmony and success of our party. I wish you all, my friends, to bear in mind that I have a thousand-fold more anxiety for the triumphs of our principles, than for my own personal elevation. If the withdrawal of my name will contribute to the harmony of our party or the success of the cause, I hope you will not hesitate to take the necessary steps, especially as it is my desire that the action of the Convention will embody and express the wishes, feelings and principles of the Democracy of the Republic, and hence if Mr. PIERCE or Mr. BUCHANAN, or any other eminent statesman, who is faithful to the great issue involved in the contest, shall receive a majority of the Convention, I earnestly hope that all my friends will unite in insuring him two-thirds, and then making his nomination unanimous. Let no personal consideration disturb the harmony of the party or endanger the triumph of our principles. S. A. DOUGLAS.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED RIVER PIRATE.—WM. KEENAN, who some months since forfeited bail which he gave to appear and answer a charge of being concerned in the robbery of the propeller *Ellen S. Terry*, while she was lying at a dock in Jersey City, returned on Wednesday night from the South, where he had taken refuge, and was rearrested.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL FRUSTRATED.—TWO prisoners in the Hudson County Jail were detected on Wednesday night in an attempt to make a hole through the water-closet, by means of which they hoped to escape from confinement. The place was rendered secure.

THREATENING THE LIFE OF A PRIEST.—On Wednesday last, Rev. Father VANATTA, Italian priest at Hudson City, was attacked at Bergen Hill by an unknown Italian, evidently deranged, who threatened to take his life. Some laborers on the hill interfered and prevented serious violence, and at the request of Father VANATTA, his assailant was allowed to depart.

HOBOKEN BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS.—The Hoboken Board of Water Commissioners organized on Wednesday evening last by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. W. Shippen; Treasurer, Carsten Sieck; Registrar, Charles Clinton; Assistant Registrar, Charles W. Clickener.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Selections from current periodicals; New Books.

THE CENTRAL PARK—May in the Park.

MINOR TOPICS—Paragraphs on Current Topics.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—Report of the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society; the American Tract Society and Slavery.

THE ANNIVERSARIES—Notices of the Religious Anniversaries.

POLITICAL—Proceedings of the Baltimore Union Convention—Nomination of Hon. JOHN BELL; Extracts from Southern Journals; Letters from HENRY CLAY and WM. L. YANCEY.

EDITORIALS—The Prospects of the Democracy; the coming Prince; Patronage and the Pickaxe; An Evasion of Duty; Disunion Plots, &c.

THE NEWS—Summary of Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence.

CONGRESS—Reports of the Proceedings.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—Narrative of its Journey to New-York.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE—Full reports of the Conference at Buffalo.

Law Reports, Personal Items, Lists of European Passengers, Markets, Money Matters, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Opening Day,
THURSDAY, May 10, 1860.
TUTHILL will this day open the spacious store No. 366 Broadway, (lately occupied by Messrs. Goupil & Co.) as a first-class hat establishment. The stock has been selected with great care, and comprises a large and varied assortment of silk hats of various qualities, Paris made and American soft hats in great variety; caps of the newest and most approved styles; silk, gingham and cotton umbrellas, carpet bags, hat cases, &c., &c. TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 366 Broadway,
opposite International Hotel.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS.
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

!! Aquaria !! Aquaria !!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Consumption and Asthma Cured.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN & CO., Nos. 32 and 34 John-st., New-York City.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—This water is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be high y valuable as a medicinal agent. We know that ten thousand remedies are in the market, and advertised to cure as many different diseases, but we have such strong faith in the virtues of this water, that we do not hesitate to recommend it to invalids generally. Its curative qualities have been thoroughly tested. Call and see testimonials. H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses. Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Smith, "the" Hatter, has removed to No 131 Nassau-st., two doors from Beekman, next door to the Nassau Bank. Great reduction in prices. A fine moleskin silk hat for $2. As good as sold elsewhere for $3 or $4. Spring and Summer styles now ready. Please call and examine.

Why Feel Your Way into Business in doubt and uncertainty, when a Phrenological examination by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects, and the pursuit in which you could best succeed.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second hand machines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

Anniversary Week.—Ladies' Gaiter Boots 12s., Slippers and Ties 6s. and 7s., per pair; Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. Ladies, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, is now prepared to furnish ladies' shoes for the masses, cheap. Ladies in City and country can find shoes, at all prices, cheap, at JEFFERS' No. 573 Broadway.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway—The only place in the City where you can get Ladies' Shoes cheap and good. JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. X Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

MARRIED.

MCCULLOCK—BUSH.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of Palmer Townsend, Esq., on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Wm. MCCULLOCK, Esq., of Lowville, N. Y., to SARAH E., daughter of the late Charles Bush, of the latter place.

WOOD—WANMAKER.—At Hillside, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. Wm. Demarest, at the residence of the bride's father, WM. J. WOOD, of Tarrytown, to EMELINE WANMAKER.

HUNTINGTON—ALLEN.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. G. Emlen Hare, D. D., DAVID L. HUNTINGTON, M. D., to ANNIE M., daughter of W. H. Allen, LL. D., of Girard College.

DIED.

ROE.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, SARAH, eldest daughter of Samuel C. and Hester Ann Roe, aged 20 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 117 West 20th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Saturday, by the 9 A. M. train.

SINN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, CHARLES PIERRE SINN, son of Philip H. and Wilhelmina Sinn, aged 13 years, 3 months and 15 days.

His friends, those of the family and the late C. R. Fleet Musketeers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Charlton-st., on Saturday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DOUGLASS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, only son of John A. F. and Elizabeth M. Douglass, aged 3 years, 1 month and 1 day.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 147 West 46th-st.

BALLANTINE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, ELIZA A., wife of George W. Ballantine.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 4th st., on Friday, May 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

FRY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 10, ANNA W., infant daughter of Asa W. and Amanda M. Fry.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 91 St. Mark's place, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

WEST.—In this City, on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY WEST, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. West, No. 142 West 12th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

GOODRICH.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, SAML. GRISWOULD GOODRICH, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones st., without further notice.

KALBFLEISCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 10, suddenly, of disease of the heart, GEORGE BENJAMIN, second son of Martin Kalbfleisch, aged 25 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Metropolitan-av., near the Toll Bridge, Brooklyn, E. D.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 10, ELIZABETH WATKINSON, wife of George S. Lewis.

Funeral services will take place, in St. Mark's Church, on Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, May 8, ELIZABETH, wife of Hugh Roberts, and daughter of John McIntosh, Hollywell, North Wales, in the 41st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Cincinnati papers and North Wales *Chronicle* please copy.

HOLMES.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, May 9, Rev. David Holmes, aged 63 years.

Funeral services will be held, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Sing Sing, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains will leave Chambers-st. at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting to convey friends from the cars to the church.

BACON.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, May 9, HARRIET LOCKHART, the eldest child and only daughter of John R. and Jane Mary Bacon, aged 8 years and 3 months.

STERLING.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, April 29, Miss SARAH STERLING, daughter of the late Wm. Sterling, merchant, of this City.

BETTNER.—At Riverdale, on Sunday, May 6, at the residence of James E. Bettner, Dr. GEORGE BETTNER, aged 50 years.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 233 May 10, 1860.*
54, 17, 10, 55, 34, 23, 36, 43, 9, 28, 15, 74, 70.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 224, May 10, 1860.*
39, 36, 19, 56, 73, 57, 47, 51, 67, 29, 24, 77, 65.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 337, MAY 10, 1860.
56, 29, 24, 18, 8, 19, 20, 52, 17, 27.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

☞ IS THIS PLAIN? ☜
ISAAC J. OLIVER
Prints Cards, Bill-Heads, Circulars, Hand-Bills, Catalogues, Posters, and all kinds of Printing,
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES,
At the Old Stand, 32 BEEKMAN-ST., Marble Building.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
And Shell Combs, repaired in the best manner by the finest London, Geneva and Paris workmen, at GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NORTON'S OINTMENT!
FOR
SALT RHEUM AND SCROFULA.
Permanently cures Scaldhead, Ringworms, and all Itching Eruptions of the skin.
This Ointment penetrates to the basis of the disease—goes to its very source—and cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin on the surface. Large glass boxes, price 50 cents.
Prepared by GERRIT NORTON, Original Proprietor, New-York. Depôt at No. 15 Beekman-st., and sold by Druggists.

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE.
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.—In cases of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the LIFE MEDICINES is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of those loathsome diseases. Bilious and Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties. For sale by W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and by all Druggists.

REMOVAL.
The office of the DAY-BOOK will be removed,
On MONDAY next,
To the building
NO. 162 NASSAU-STREET,
Almost directly opposite the City Hall.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 43 Cedar-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
For the convenience of up-town residents, the Agency has been removed to No. 533 Broadway, Prescott House, New-York. Orders also received as usual at the Astor House. C. L. MATHER, General Agent.

"MAN BEFORE ALL INSTITUTIONS."
Thaddeus Hyatt mass meeting TO-NIGHT at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock. WENDELL PHILLIPS, GEO. B. CHEEVER and others will speak.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—OF ALL THE compounds we have yet seen prepared as a cosmetic for the skin, there is none that has a higher reputation, or one that is so popular with the ladies as the far-famed KALLISTON, or ORIENT WATER. It is scientifically prepared, and is a perfume as well as a toilet wash. It will, with a few applications, remove tan, freckles, sunburn, and all cutaneous eruptions. It is exter sively used for these purposes, and ladies who apply it can exercise in the open air as freely as they please, and experience no inconvenience from rough or irritated skin. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. are the Proprietors.—*Boston Transcript.*
For sale by dealers generally. Price 50c. per bottle.

TO THE COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING PUBLIC.—With many thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage received at their hands, I wish respectfully to inform them that my new Photographic establishment, at No. 599 Broadway, between Houston and Prince sts., will be opened on the 15th inst., and in connection with my manufactory at Yonkers, my facilities will enable me to execute any kind of contracts in commercial Photography, however large. A. CEILEUR, No. 599 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707, BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

FITS AND DYSPEPSIA—(EVEN THE WORST CASES.)—Invalids out of the City receive the prescriptions free of charge; those in the City are invited to call and see proofs. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City.

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.
We, the undersigned MAYORS, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the Remedies of Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, PILLS, AGUE CURE and CHERRY PECTORAL,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, MAYOR OF LOWELL,
HON. ALBIN BEARD, MAYOR OF NASHUA, N. H.,
HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, MAYOR OF MANCHESTER, N. H.,
HON. JOHN ABBOTT, MAYOR OF CONCORD, N. H.,
HON. A. H. BULLOCK, MAYOR OF WORCESTER, MASS.,
HON. NATH'

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick-building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to
E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE and commodious houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Okill as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a club, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with spacious apartments connected throughout, and capable of being subdivided advantageously into a number of small rooms. Possession can be had on the 1st of July. For terms, &c. apply to ROMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 17, at No. 1 Irving-place, New-Jersey, one mile south of Irvington and four miles west of Newark. It has 35 acres well supplied with all the choice fruits; a large double two-story house with wing, and all convenient out-buildings, new and in perfect order. For full particulars, directions, &c., apply to JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., American Museum, New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underdollar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 30 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 50TH-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two new first-class three story and basement brick houses, with underdollars and all modern improvements. Lots running through the block if desired. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE marble-front store No. 53 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., 27 feet front by 153 feet deep, at present occupied by Cochran & Co. Apply on the premises to COCHRAN & CO., No. 53 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage on 141st-st., near Broadway, with view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a brick store and dwelling No. 1010 3d-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground on the south-east corner of 5th-av. and 50th-st.; terms liberal. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. ROWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, with high basement, under cellar, all the modern improvements, No. 301 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Apply to M. S. YARD, No 431 7th-av., drugstore, corner of 36th-st., or of S. HISCOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, with the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 42d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The small 3-story and basement brick house No. 285 West 12th-st., containing 9 rooms; possession June 1, or before. Apply to N. HENDRICKS, 13 Dey-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 32-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 68 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN-ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 40 John-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT—THE COMMODIOUS STABLE NO. 93 East 22d-st., from May 17 to 16th November next. Inquire at the stable, or at No. 6 West 21st-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET for the Summer months; a large, well furnished house, with garden and grounds, well stocked with fruits and vegetables, with use of cow, horse and carriage, at Elizabeth, N. J., the residence of Cornelius Baker, Esq. Elizabeth is accessible to New-York in an hour by 14 trains daily per New-Jersey Railroad, and steamboat *via* Elizabethport. Particulars can be obtained from J. A. EDGAR, No 95 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The eligibly-located and genteelly-furnished house, No. 51 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE Summer season, as the owner is about going to Europe, a desirable cottage residence, containing nine rooms, with garden, stable and coach-house attached; house and grounds in perfect order. Possession given when required. Rent, $150 per month. Address B. A., Box No. 2,281 Post office, New-York.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS, FROM 1st June, an elegant furnished country seat, at Throg's Neck, Westchester County; stables, gardens, &c.; one hour by rail and one and a half hours by road from New-York. For particulars, apply to E. J. GENET, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH GOOD garden, with great variety of choice fruits, barn, and carriage house in Ridgefield, Conn. For particulars, inquire of RUSSEL STEBBINS, No. 152 Chambers-st., or of L. H. BAILEY, Esq., opposite the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT GLEN Cove, L. I., for the Summer, pleasantly situated, good grounds and conveniences. Easy of access and every way desirable. Terms moderate. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A comfortable large house, suitable for a boarding house or a private family, ten minutes' walk from three ferries. For further particulars inquire at No. 290 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence at Manhasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, at Rye, Westchester County. Inquire of EDWARD F. BILE, on the premises, or of NOAH LODER, No. 126 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT A VERY LOW RATE, until Oct. 1, brown-stone cottage No. 78 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at No. 5 Barclay-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—For particulars apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, corner Hanover-st. and Exchange place.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES OF good land, within 1½ miles of Rahway City depôt, half a mile from Hontonville depôt, on which is a good two-story brick house, 49 feet square, with a frame extension 28x35 two stories, built in the best manner and of the best materials; barn and other out-buildings; apple orchard of best grafted fruit; pears, cherries and other fruit; the situation is high, commanding and healthy, in every way desirable as a country residence; one hour from New-York City. Apply to M. J. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OR COUNtry seat of about 100 acres, on the Passaic River, 25 head of cattle. Half cash or bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.; balance cash, small farm, merchandise or Beekman-st.

SMALL FARM WANTED—WITHIN 50 MILES of this City, in exchange for two new genteel three-story Philadelphia brick front and brown-stone basement houses, in a good neighborhood, close by two railroads, Brooklyn. A. S. LUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.
Chocolate de Sante,
Chocolate de Familles,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Ferugineux,
Chocolate Homœopathic,
Chocolate Oreams
Chocolate Caramels,
All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.
HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 62½ Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 156 and 160 Mercer-st.

CITY MILLS,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237, Washington-st., N. Y.
COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS,
Sole manufacturers of pure DANDELION COFFEE.
All who wish good health and
good coffee, should use the Dandelion.
None genuine unless bearing our signature.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1860, the country seat of Stephen B. Alling, adjoining the residence of Prof. J. J. Mapes, on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth; about two miles from Newark, and one hour's ride from New-York; containing about 37 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit of every description, all in bearing condition, with fine privilege of a full supply of pure spring water, and situated directly in front of Weequahick Lake (now in process of construction.) The place will be divided into four plots, of about 15, 11, 4¾ and 5½ acres each, the first of which contains a large two-story Swiss-cottage house, 40x50, with wings, piazzas, &c., and all necessary outbuildings, in excellent repair. The others afford fine sites for building, being elevated, and having a fine prospect of the Bay, Staten Island, &c. The entire front of the property is inclosed with hedges, evergreens and shrubbery. The property can be seen every afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, until the day of sale. Terms, quarter cash, quarter 12 months, and the balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of June. Maps may be seen and particulars made known at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, No. 136 Nassau-st. Parties taking the 1 o'clock train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., will find omnibuses at Market-st. station, Newark, to convey them to the premises. Fare 25 cents each way.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—The very valuable land, consisting of about 35 acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough Depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the river. It has the finest building sites on the river, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Edwin Bartlett, Anson G. Phelps, J. G. Soker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr. Creighton, George H. Swords, and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie. Will be sold in parcels or together. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 146 East 14th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., or THOS. WEATHERBY, Sing Sing.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and furnished in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit on a large scale. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to HON. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Macy, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South-av., about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depôt, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vinery, in which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were gathered last year; also, a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW HOUSE; CONTAINS 14 rooms, with water and gas-pipes throughout, with from a quarter to two acres of fine garden ground attached, all set with a very great variety of fruit trees and shrubbery; is situated on Fairmount-av., South Bergen, only half an hour's walk from Jersey City Ferry. Fare by cars or stage, 6 cents. The location is one of the very best—it has a fine view of the whole surrounding country. Also, a very good house situated at No. 221 Montgomery-st., near Vanvorst-square, Jersey City, will be sold very low, or would be exchanged in part for a small farm, well located, or for a good stock of builder's hardware. Inquire on the premises, of L. D. LANDRINE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Formerly the residence of the late John S. Jones, situated at Sing Sing, consisting of a splendid marble mansion in perfect order, with gardener's house, carriage house, stable, hennery, extensive grape arbors, &c., with six acres of land magnificently shaded and all in fine order. The view of the river is unsurpassed. This is, without exception the most beautiful place on the North River, and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 146 East 14th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., or to THOMAS WEATHERBY, Sing Sing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON CASTLETON-AV., STATEN ISLAND.—To lease or for sale, a three-story dwelling, basement and sub-cellar; main building, 26x36, with extension 18x12; containing 14 rooms, with stable, wash-house, and other out-buildings, and a good well; ground 44x154, well laid out. Will be rented or sold on favorable terms. Also, for sale on same avenue a beautifully-situated piece of land containing about nine acres. Apply to
GEO. JOHNSON & CO. No. 44 Walker-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FINE DOUBLE house, very pleasantly situated in Astoria, with fine shade trees around it. The house is in fine order, with gas throughout, speaking tubes and bells, a good kitchen, with two other rooms on same floor, two parlors, a dining and sitting rooms; next floor, five bedrooms and an attic. The house stands on a lot 130 feet square. For particulars inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front st.

TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE ON Castleton Hill, Staten Island, a new, fine, double, modern-built cottage, with about three or four acres of ground, barn, stable, coach house, fine well of spring water, cistern, grapevine arbor and other fruits, with magnificent water and inland views. Location perfectly healthy, and only 15 minutes' plank walk from the ferry. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled by any in the world. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of WM. H. MALLEN, Hudson.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE HIGHLANDS FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, about two miles east of Railroad depôt and Steamboat landing, Cold Spring. Rustic cottage, containing 12 rooms, 8½ acres of land—one-half in wood; good variety choice fruit trees, grapes, &c. Location healthy, retired, with good view of West Point. For particulars inquire of L. C. WARD, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 170 Acres, delightfully situated on East River, 9 miles from Harlem, to be sold with furniture, stock, &c., &c. It is perfectly healthy, and combines everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is compelled to travel abroad. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—On the east side of Cocob Bridge, near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York, containing 31 acres of excellent land, with fine orchard; buildings in good order; a broad, open view of Long Island Sound, and bounded in part by its waters. Price, $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, New-York; or to W. A. FERRIS, near the premises.

COMAC, L. I.—COUNTRY SEAT, STORE AND stock of merchandise to exchange for City or Brooklyn property, and a handsome country seat; contains fifteen acres of garden land, good buildings, a splendid location for business. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or at No. 1,078 Broadway.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE New-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from New-York, a country residence with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c., six minutes' walk from depôt and within view of the Sound. Will be rented for the Summer furnished, or for the year unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—3-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A BEAUTIful cottage with about two acres of land. Also a new 2-story brick house and 2 acres of garden land. Also a cottage and 1 acre of land. Also a house, with 17 acres. Also a cottage, with 5 acres. Also a country seat, with 5 or 17 acres, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—On Castleton Heights, one mile from the landing, double house, with gas, stable, coach-house and garden. Healthy locality and splendid view. Will be furnished if required. Apply to CHARLES KRUPGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—Quarter of a mile from depôt, 3½ acres, eligibly situated; house has 14 rooms; coach-house, stable, &c. recently occupied by Mr. Betts. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., third story, front, or of Depôt Master, Rye.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Jamaica, L. I., containing about 10 acres, with good dwelling and out-houses, and about five minutes' walk from the depôt; or will be exchanged for New-York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first class neighborhood. Inquire of R. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT MASTIC, Long Island, on the South Bay, and in view of the Ocean, a large house, with about 14 acres of land, ice-house filled with ice, stables, &c. Apply at No. 2 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR A couple of gentlemen and their wives could be accommodated with board by a private family residing in a pleasant neighborhood in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. For particulars and terms address H. M., Station E, New-York Post-office. References given and required.

BOARDING.—NO. 405 FOURTH-ST. REET, BEtween Broadway and 2d-av., to let, with board, two suites of rooms handsomely furnished on first and second floors; also, two rooms for single gentlemen. House has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 105 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OF GOOD standing, can have large, very desirable rooms and all the comforts of a home in my family, by addressing A. T. A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Breakfast and Tea. Dinner Sundays, furnished.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH board, a well-furnished front room on the third floor to a gentleman and his wife or to two single gentlemen, or a front hall bedroom on the same floor to a single gentleman. The house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than they wish to occupy, would let a large front room, or a smaller one, to a party of one or three gentlemen. Location delightful for the Summer, and terms very reasonable. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IN the brown-stone house No. 28 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; two large rooms to let, pleasantly furnished; suitable for a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for a family, or gentlemen, to let, with board; the house is pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON ONE of the most pleasant streets of Brooklyn, near to Wall-st., and within good walking distance of South and Fulton Ferries, having a very pleasant second-story room, unoccupied, wish to let it, with board, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Room has hot and cold water and gas; bath adjoining. For particulars address W. V., Box No. 2,641 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS—IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, A FEW minutes walk from New-York Hotel, Broadway and Cooper Institute, adapted for young gentlemen; cool and commodious, where they can have a permanent and Christian home, and be provided with breakfast and tea, if desired. Terms very moderate. Address S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TWO SUITES OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with every convenience, suitable for gentlemen requiring superior accommodations; breakfast served, if desired. Also, a full suite of apartments will be disposed of to a first-class family, with private table. Apply at No. 195 5th-av.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let the entire second floor in a new house containing all the modern improvements and in a delightful location, to two single gentlemen or to a gentleman and wife, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 60 Charles-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, well-furnished rooms No. 33 Bowery, four fine rooms on second floor, three on third floor, and other rooms and suites of rooms; strangers well accommodated; brown-stone house and furniture new. Inquire of J. WARBURTON, third floor

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS in suites or single, with or without board, to let to gentlemen or small genteel families; this is a fine opportunity for those seeking retirement. Apply at No. 211 East 10th-st.; no other boarders in the house.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—A fine suite of rooms on the 2d and 3d floors, at the Madison-park House, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison-park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARtial board, to gentlemen, in a strictly private family; new house, rooms neatly furnished, in a very desirable location, near Broadway and 8th-av. Address W., Broadway Post-office.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN AN ELEGANT furnished house in one of the most delightful locations up town, is now prepared to let to families and gentlemen of the first respectability, suites and single rooms, with private table, if desired. Address A. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or would be let to a family requiring superior accommodations; private table only. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 6th-av.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with furnished rooms and good board in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; neighborhood good. Apply at No. 231 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—A ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor; also, front room and bedroom on the third floor, with hot and cold water, gas and bath-room, either with or without board in a small family. Apply at No. 93 East 15th-st., 3d-av.

BEDROOM TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a small private family; a neatly furnished bedroom, with partial board if desired. Apply at No. 102 Prince-st., west of Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED in a first class house, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO SINgle gentlemen only. Two handsomely furnished rooms, with gas; rent $4 per week; also one room for $1 75 per week, at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A SINGLE gentleman, without board, at No. 109 8th-st., St. Mark's-place; stages pass the door; gas and water in room; family private; room large and airy.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board. Apply at No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry-st.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, to rent without board, or with private table, at No. 50 East 22d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO SINGLE GENtlemen, with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 311 4th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ONE FRONT ROOM, 3d floor, and a suite of 2 rooms on 2d floor. Apply at No. 35 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without partial board, at No. 38 University-place.

HOTELS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS. B. CODDINGTON.
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASED IMMEDIATELY—IN order that it may be ready for the reception of the Prince of Wales—The new Hotel at Ottawa, Canada; a fine new cut-stone building, five stories high, with about 70 rooms, heated by steam, with all the modern improvements; situated opposite the new Parliament Buildings, in the heart of Central Ottawa. Possession at once. To a first-class hotel man a favorable lease will be given. Address the owner, WM. E. MORRELL, Box No. 4,648 New-York Post-office.

CLARENCE HOTEL, NO. 48 LISPENARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Single gentlemen, respectable ladies, or married persons can have single or double rooms, with board, from $3 to $5 per week; piano, bath, gas and reading-room in house; watchman in attendance and house open all night; lodgings for gentleman and wife 50 to 75 cents per night.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE HOTEL PART, containing over 50 sleeping rooms, dining-room, parlors, &c., of hotel, junction of Union-st. and Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, as a first rate location for business. Apply on the premises, or to JULIUS BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, Corner of Houston-st., New-York. Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals at all hours and as ordered. S. E MEAD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1 a moderate sized house, with modern improvements and in a good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $700. Address, stating location and very full particulars, G. F. L., Box No. 86 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One hour and forty minutes by Express train from 31st-st., and about eighteen minutes' drive from depôt at Fishkill landing. The situation for health, beauty of scenery and purest water cannot be surpassed, and it is altogether a charming Summer retreat and was formerly occupied by Rev. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn. Other particulars may be had by applying to RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., or of ELLIS S. POTTER, corner of South and Fulton sts.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—The steamboat *George Law* leaves Catherine-slip at 2½ P. M.; cars leave Brooklyn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first-class, fishing, rowing, sailing and fine salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free, good stabling and carriage house. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEman and lady, with three children, wish to get board in the country in some pleasant and healthy location; distance from the City 1 to 1½ hours' ride on railroad—either Harlem or Hudson River. Three rooms required on second floor, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 1,380 New-York Post-Office, stating price, location and reference. The best references will be given.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City, for a gentleman, wife, three children (ages 5, 3 and 1) and nurse, in a family where there are few or no other boarders; farm house on Staten Island or Bergen Point preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, VALENTINE, care Boyd's Express Post, No. 45 William-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—A small room, with partial board, in a private family, by a gentleman of quiet habits, within seven minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. References given. Address W. S. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board, for one or two families, may be obtained in a healthy location 25 miles from New York; communication by rail and boat. Reference: corner 4th-av. and 25th-st. Address Mrs. A. GOLDING, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR MORE YOUNG gentlemen may find a most pleasant place for spending the Summer, in one of the most beautiful locations on Long Island—very healthy—in a private family. For particulars address Box No. 12 Jamaica (L. I.) Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN YONKERS OR GLENwood, for a lady and two gentlemen. Terms must be moderate; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., F. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY and child, or three or four rooms without board, in a dwelling or farm-house, preferred; healthy, quiet and shady location. Address Box No. 240 Chatham-square Post office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE HORSE.—I HAVE FOR SALE A DEEP blood bay horse, sixteen hands high, with long heavy tail and mane, five years old, sound, kind and gentle; a very stylish and fine driver. There are very few horses to be seen in Broadway equal to him in appearance. NELSON HAIGHT, Dover Plains Post office, Dutchess County, N. Y. Simon Bowne and Timothy T. Jackson, Esqs., of Flushing, L. I., and A. M. Treadwell, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York, will answer as to the value of my representations, and also give the route to my farm.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST DARK BAY MARE, 15¾ hands high, that has come to this City in five years. She is thorough-bred, with a beautiful long tail and mane; fine under the saddle and in all harness, and has all the elements for great speed. She is five years old, and sound. Any gentleman desiring a superior horse, will now find one. To see her is to admire her. She can be seen at my livery stable on 13th-st., opposite Dickel's Riding Academy. Price $700.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, (One door below Walker-st.), have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger rockaways, coupés, light curtain quarter coaches, open barouches or brets, and open wagons, suitable for country hacking, &c.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of carriages of the second class, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A fine pair of pony-built horses, also a beautiful and nearly new Victoria (open) carriage and a coupé, suitable for one or two horses, will be sold low. The above can be seen at BRADLEY'S stable, corner 4th-av. and 18th-st., before 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD, travels 8 miles

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genessee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS. T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.: Dr. J. S. SHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affect ons of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are decendent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent.
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No 574 Broadway, New-York.

A GOOD THING, THAT EVERYBODY should have: HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial agents for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of pellets of sugar of milk—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

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HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.
Price of single boxes—Cents

1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
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4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fail Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and The Dolorenx	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, weak, acid or deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, preternatural sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions 1 00
Large case of 2-oz vials, for Planters and Physicians 15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of DR. WATSON, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st, second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATUITY.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work considered to this duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 P. O., Albany, N. Y.

MRS. MARY S. GOVE NICHOLS WILL give a Free Lecture to Ladies on the *Diseases of Women and Children*, at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Mrs. NICHOLS receives consultations and patients for board and day treatment, at her residence, corner of 2d-av and 59th-st.

DR. VALENDO CONTINUES TO DEVOTE his attention exclusively to the treatment of all diseases of a delicate nature, at his private medical office, No. 189 Wooster-st., (above Bleecker,) where he can be found daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in many cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous matter the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every features and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL

HAMMOND, SURGEON,
AUTHOR OF A TREATISE ON SEXUAL DISEASES, &c., &c.,
No 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., (Parmly Building,) New-York. Office hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 P. M. Closed Sundays at 12 M. Consultations *en Français.*

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENereal Hospital Practice, by M. LAMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, so well known to the victims of delicate diseases as the most successful practitioner in New-York, in the treatment of this complaint, is still to be found at the old office, which he has occupied for the last 28 years. He can safely promise to all who need medical attendance a permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 4 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. Ills. monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 433 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see none only the Doctor himself. Come, send or write

MEDICAL CARD.—W. BODENHAMER, M. D., having just returned to New-York from New-Orleans, has opened his old office at No. 854 Broadway, where he will devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of chronic diseases, especially those of the lower bowel, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, &c. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR.

JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 137 4th-av., New-York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges*, has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only* scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

RAILROADS.

TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

CHANGE OF SPECIAL TRAIN.

The New-York and Erie Railroad will dispatch a SPECIAL TRAIN for delegates to the Republican National Convention, leaving Dépôt foot of Duane-st., New-York, SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 3 P. M., reaching Chicago on Monday evening at 9 P. M. The sons of New-York residing in Chicago will give a grand reception to delegates by this train.

Regular Through Express Trains for Chicago leave New-York at 7 00 and 9.00 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. every day except Sunday

Excursion tickets from New-York to Chicago and return, for $33 00, or from Dunkirk to Chicago and return for $13 90, good from May 9 to June 1, or two days after adjournment; may be procured from Dépôt foot Duane-st., Nos. 193 or 241 Broadway, or at Dépôt Jersey City.

CHAS. MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DELEGATES AND others attending THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. MAY 16, 1860.—Tickets can be obtained at half fare from Suspension Bridge to Chicago and return, on application at the Agency, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Tickets good until May 26, or until three days after the adjournment of the Convention. Ample time to see Niagara Falls and the great Suspension Bridge. No other route offers the same inducements.

EDWARD P. BEACH,
Agent Great Western Railway,
No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FARE $15.—FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1860.—Excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention, from Buffalo to Chicago and return, can be purchased at the Dépôt of the Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo, for $15 the round trip. The tickets will be good from the 10th to the 16th inst. westward, and from Chicago eastward to the 25th inst. Excursion tickets from Buffalo or Dunkirk can also be procured at the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, No. 193 Broadway, corner Ley-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.
For further information call at office, 193 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from Whitlock's Dépôt; for Dover Plains 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—EXCURSION TICKets, at reduced rates, will be sold *via* NEW-YORK CENTRAL and HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. For sale at the Ticket-offices and Dépôts, No. 68 Warren-st., and 31st-st.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M., Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

INSURANCE.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated company, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation; such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Central Park Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1860.

A. MICHELBACHER,	J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
MOSES B. MACLAY,	G. M. LEVENTRITT,
S. FREEDMAN,	H. BERNHEIMER,
E. KNIGHT,	B. F. SALOMON,
S. MAYER,	J. STETTHEIMER,
S. HOUSMAN,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
P. W. FRANK,	PHILEMON HEINSHEIMER,
HENRY COEN,	MAYER SCHULZ,
L. LITHAUER,	N. K. ROSENFELD,
L. SCHULMAN,	J. ROTHAN,
J. ROSENTHAL,	J. STADECKER,
WILLIAM HELLER,	MAX SCHULZ,
H. WALDSTEIN,	S. ROSSENHEIM,
JULIUS BIEN,	H. GROSSMAYER,
JACOB WALDHEIMER,	WM. GOODKIND,
A. GOTTGETREA,	P. H. TUSCA,
J. GOLDSMITH,	H. HYMAN,
M. WALLACH,	J. WOLF,
H. MONHEIMER,	J. ROSENBERG,
A. LIMB, ROSES,	S. STRAHLHEIM,
L. HEIDENHEIMER,	

Messrs. A. MICHELBACHER, A. B. MACLAY and H. BERNHEIMER are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions, and the Subscription Book is open at the office of Mr. A. MICHELBACHER, 196 Fulton-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 136 Nassau-st., New-York, May 8, 1860.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, the resignation of Wm. Chauncey, Esq., (now on a visit to Europe,) as President of said Company, was presented and accepted. PHILO HURD, Esq., (late Vice President,) was thereupon unanimously elected President of said Company. JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

This Company insures policies upon all kinds of insurable property against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, upon the most favorable terms, and solicits its share of patronage from the public.

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PHILO HURD, President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
J. E. DUNHAM, General Agent.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

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No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st. New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAVEMEYER, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.

A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 7TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

REUBEN W. DOWES,	GEORGE H. POTTS,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,	PETER HAYDEN,
JOHN H. MACY,	ARTHUR LEARY,
ROBERT SQUIRES,	LEVI P. MORTON,
OLIVER HOYT,	TERENCE DONNELLY,
GEORGE J. BYRD,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH U. OGDEN,	ANTONIO Y. DEL VALLE,
WILLIAM K. KITCHEN,	JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr.,

HULL CLARK,

And for Inspectors of next Election:

LORING ANDREWS.	ADDINGTON READ,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.	

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, REUBEN W. HOWES was unanimously elected President.

CHARLES A. MAZY, Cashier.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 28, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 494, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to GAW, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or HOPKIN & CO., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York will be thankfully received. R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 25, 1860

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3, 1860

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 2 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo

W. E. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY (and Grant Bonds) are requested to meet at the office of John Fitch, Esq. No 44 Wall st., New-York on FRIDAY, the 11th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consult and take measures for the purchase of the road and the protection of their rights.

GEO. B. SATTERLEE, F. H. STOW,
C. H. ROBERTS, JONATHAN RANSOM,
C. D. SMITH.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 7 until May 12 inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing prior to March, 1860, purchased at par by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONtine Building have this day declared a Dividend of $146 on each share, the nominee of which was living on the 1st inst., payable at No. 63 Wall-st., by

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Silver Hill Mining Company, of North Carolina, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 51 Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 22d May, 1860, at 1 o'clock. JOHN SOUTHALL, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Grinin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE BIBLE AND TRACT INTERESTS.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Forty-fourth Anniversary Meeting—Addresses by Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen; Rev. Drs. Plumer, of Baltimore; Fisher, of Hamilton College; Sasnett, of Auburn, Ala.; Henry, of New-York; Torrance, of Pennsylvania; and Richards, of Boston.

The annual business meeting of the American Bible Society was held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Bible House, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen in the Chair, supported by a number of Vice-Presidents. After prayer by Rev. Walter Clarke, the President appointed Francis Hall, Dr. Butler, James Brown, Wm. W. Chester and Horace Holden to nominate candidates for the office of Managers. The Committee retired, and soon after reported the following Managers for the next four years: Norman White, William Forrest, Frederic S. Winston, Ralph Mead, Archibald Russell, Frederic H. Woolcott, James W. Dominick and William E. Dodge, with Henry J. Baker to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Najah Taylor. A motion was then carried that the new Board of Managers should meet on the third Thursday of May to organize. A motion was also carried, inviting strangers in the City to visit the Bible House and view its workings. The President then declared the meeting adjourned to the second Monday in May, 1861. The assembly then proceeded in a body to the Academy of Music, where the anniversary exercises were held.

Soon after 10 o'clock the President, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, accompanied by a large number of clergymen, appeared upon the stage of the Academy, and Rev. Dr. Vermilyea opened the exercises by reading the xlvth Psalm, and offered prayer.

The President then addressed the meeting as follows:

We meet the forty-fourth anniversary of the American Bible Society with much to cheer us in the past, and encourage our hopes in the future. This work of faith and labor of love has not faltered in its course, but each succeeding year has increased in interest and spread out its influence, as the wants of a perishing world have been felt. And while the agitations that now disturb the tranquility of the world often alarm the fears of the most hopeful, the friends of the Bible may find relief and comfort in the fountain of light. The Word of God is a truthful expounder of His providence, and all these convulsions and overturnings are explained, and we are prepared to expect them. It is a matter for grateful reflection that the revelations of the Bible concern purposes of mercy as well as of judgment. It shall accomplish by its divine energies the restoration of our race to the purity and liberty of the sons of God. Philosophy may boast of its influence in elevating the mind; yet nothing but the Bible can reach the ills of our fallen nature and give the sufficient remedy. Given for man, it is adapted to his wants, his tendencies and his character. It is the sword of the spirit to slay the enmity of the heart, correct the errors, and by God's blessing lift up a lost world to the hope of heaven. Wherever it goes light and purity and salvation attend it; and its glorified course will not reach its utmost limit until the ends of the earth and the islands of the sea rejoice together and bless the Lord for its coming. When God, in His great goodness, revealed His will to man, it was a just inference from the benignity of His nature that He would give a perfect rule of duty in all the relations and conditions of life, to rulers and people, the parent and child, the master and the servant, in sickness and sorrow, in health and prosperity, in life and at death. The Gospel is of power to turn men to righteousness, and to meet the best hopes of the Christian and his largest desires. Let the heavenly doctrines of our Saviour pervade the minds and be cherished in the hearts of men in any age or clime and they will rise. His laws of forgiveness and forbearance, of love to enemies, of meekness under injuries, of a charity that seeketh not her own, that overcomes evil with good—that returns blessing for cursing and prayer for reproaches, once moved the whole earth, and, as the adversaries charged against the apostles, "turned the world upside down," and they will by the divine blessing shake the earth again, in these latter days—the tokens are abroad and we hail them. The Bible has taken away the reproach that the Christian religion could not benefit a people until civilization has prepared the way. The truth is, there can be no sound and enduring civilization without it. Wherever the Word of God has found favor, it has given wisdom and peace and all that is excellent and of good report. Whether it be Jew or Gentile, Barbarian or Scythian, the thought is noble in his heart that compassion has been felt for him in Heaven—that the Son of God wept and bled for his redemption from sin and death, and now offers a free pardon on his faith and repentance, and by the spirit's sealing power, his soul wakes up to the immortal hopes, that spring from such sympathies. By its sanctified power, man has shown another temper, under the control of better principles and reaching after higher and nobler ends. Commending this sacred enterprise to the divine benediction, let us enter upon another year with stronger faith and hope in the firm and humble trust that the Word of God shall never return unto him void.

The following abstract of the manager's report was read by Rev. Mr. McNeil:

"During the year, one of the Vice-Presidents, Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, of Maine, and one of the Managers, the venerable Najah Taylor, of Brooklyn, have died. Eighty-one Auxiliaries have been required. Of Life Directors, eighty-eight have been made; and of Life Members, 1,632. The receipts of the year amount to $458,956 92, being an increase of $20,945 55 over the previous year. Of this sum, $241,299 57 are from sale of Bibles and Testaments, and $194,657 35 gratuitous. The number of volumes issued is 753,772—since the organization of the Society 14,278,881. Grants of books have been made to auxiliaries, benevolent societies and individuals, to the amount of $47,628 80 New Books—A new German Bible, 12mo., has been published; a Modern Armenian Bible, 8vo., with references; a Nonpareil Testament and Psalms, 32mo.; Diamond Testament and Psalms, 48mo.; and portions of the New Testament in Cherokee, 24mo. Now in preparation, a Minion Reference Bible, square 16mo.; a Minion Bible, without references, same size; a Minion Bible, same size, without accessories, for Jews; a Pearl Reference Bible, square 16mo.; a Pearl Bible, without references, same size; a Cherokee Testament, 12mo. Agents—There are forty-one Agents employed by the Society, including one in the Levant, one in Brazil, and one in Mexico. General Supply—This work, commenced four years since, is still in progress, with much encouragement. Grants of Money—These have been made for publishing and circulating the Scriptures in Spanish America, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Syria, India, China, Africa and the Sandwich Islands, to the amount of $38,259 77, aside from the funds expended in the Bible House in printing foreign versions. Our extended commerce, and numerous missionary establishments abroad, are making increased demands every year for means to prepare and distribute the Scriptures in different tongues. Of this we will not complain, but rather give thanks to God, who is thus opening the way for his Word among all nations."

The following resolution was then read by Rev. Dr. Plumer, of Baltimore:

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which has been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Board of Managers.

In speaking to the resolution he urged upon the Society the necessity of extending the field of its operations. During the past year eight new auxiliaries had been formed, four of which were on this side of the Mississippi. The geographical centre of the United States, he said, was 479 miles beyond St. Louis; they must, therefore, enlarge their work and accelerate their speed, for wherever they might go, they would find the people sinners. In conclusion, he spoke of the good influences of the Bible. Our Scriptures, like our Saviour, came to give the oil of joy to those who mourn; it was the balm in Gilead to the distressed.

Rev. Mr. Torrance, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, rose to second the resolution. Speaking of what the Society had already done, and turning to the men upon the platform, he said that in dying they would have one satisfaction—that of knowing that through their efforts as members of the American Bible Society, they would leave the world better than they found it. After speaking somewhat in detail of the great benefits arising from a free circulation of the Bible, he said that last year its friends in Pennsylvania had promised to raise $10,000, and he was happy to state that they had exceeded their promise by remitting to the Treasurer of the Society $13,600—[applause]—and they meant to raise more still. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. Fisher, President of Hamilton College, was then introduced, and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bible, God's richest revelation to men, is preeminently the Book to educate the educated and to give true learning to the learned.

Speaking to the resolution, he said he always preferred to speak of the Bible to those who were unlearned. It seemed to him a work of supererogation to speak of it to the learned. It was the book for the learned to seek and study when sick or dying. It was their consolation then. It was the consolation of Scott (Walter Scott) when he was dying, and of Henry Clay when he was on the bed of death. It was well for the poor and unlearned to study it for its pure philosophy, but both might equally find it a consoler and comforter. Speaking of when they first commenced the systematic study of the Bible in the College over which he presided, and of the impression on the minds of some of the students that it would be a mere Sunday School exercise, he spoke of it as the highest standard of earthly thought, and expressed a desire to have it studied in all our universities. He would also have it published in Hebrew and Greek, with the English translations, that the learned might peruse it and find it the only Book to give learning to the ignorant and true learning to the learned.

The President now announced the following letter, which was read:

LETTER FROM LORD SHAFTESBURY.

London, April 2, 1860.

Reverend and Dear Sir: Allow me to acknowledge with real gratitude the honor you have conferred upon me, and the kindness with which you accompanied it.

Apart from the deep interest I feel in the welfare of the American Bible Society, I should greatly delight, was it possible, to pay a visit to the United States. But doubtless that satisfaction would be much increased, could I, by so doing, render any service, however small, to the mighty and holy work you have in hand.

But my engagements are such as to leave me no leisure of any kind during the session of Parliament, I am overwhelmed by business which I cannot decline, and which I can barely execute; while the claims of a large family come in to complete the occupation of my whole life.

I say nothing of the long sea-voyage, an undertaking to which I am unaccustomed, or to the other difficulties that might be urged. I should be happy to set aside many considerations, if I could attain the means of showing my respect to your admirable Society and my earnest desire for its advance and prosperity.

Pray express my sincere thanks to the Board of Managers, and add how heartily I shall join in their supplications to Almighty God for the "free course" of His Word, and for the preservation of Christ's kingdom and glory.

Your most obedient humble servant,

SHAFTESBURY.

Rev Dr. Holdich, New-York.

The reading of the letter frequently elicited applause from the audience,

Rev. Dr. Sasnett, of Auburn, Ala., was then introduced, and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society is entitled to the hearty coöperation of every philanthopist and Christian, because, in the principles upon which it is based, and in its grand design, it prominently represents those great central ideas, which most concern the highest and best interests of the human race.

He liked to speak of the Bible ideas. The world was governed by ideas. It differed about ideas—ideas good and bad. There were two theories among men—one of which was that the world has within itself all that is necessary to salvation; the other that salvation must come from on high—from a higher authority. He thought that if there ever was a time when the world should go back to the supernatural, it was now; when it should go back to faith in the supernatural, as against the wordly philosophy of the day, it was now. We should cling to a personal, supernatural God, and it was because the American Bible Society claimed and proclaimed the necessity of God's interposition that he loved it. He loved the Society because it was aggressive—missionary in its spirit. He had seen its workings in his own far-off home in Alabama. He had seen the missionary going about there among the degenerate, distributing the Bible, and pointing out its truths, and, therefore, he loved the Society, and hoped that it would continue on unremitting in the good work, taking the Bible for their guide. But he would also rely upon all other rightful means of aid in the conversion of the world, not, however, putting them in the place of the Bible. He believed that the Society was doing more now to resist the tide of infidelity than any other Association. The world's great blunder was trying to govern men, while it should teach men to govern themselves. We wanted the school-teacher and the preacher to elevate the individual man. That was the object in the Bible Society, and he appealed to the audience to sustain it, because by doing so they were aiding in the elevation and progress of the race. There was another aspect of the case on which he desired to say a word, and that was Christian unity. The objects of the Society were such as enabled all to unite in carrying them out—it circulated the Bible. He was rejoiced to meet the men of New-York, of New-England, and of the great Northwest, in common love for God and men, with the same objects and the same common Heaven.

Rev. Mr. Henry, of this City, offered the following resolution:

Resolved That the Bible is the divinely appointed and efficient means of the present elevation and future happiness of the human race; and that this Society, in seeking to accomplish these ends by the circulation of the Bible in all languages and among all nations, without note or comment, is deserving of universal sympathy and patronage.

He spoke at some length in comparison of the heathen gods, and the passions and malignity ascribed to them, and the God of our Bible. The Bible he considered the only means by which the dark clouds which were now hanging over our country, threatening to dissever the bonds of Union, and to submerge its great interests, could be dissipated.

The last resolution was offered by Rev. Mr. Richards, of Boston, as follows:

Resolved, That the benefits which the Bible, in our vernacular, has conferred on the English-speaking race should encourage this Society in its efforts to extend the like blessing to all nations in their respective tongues.

He spoke warmly of the adaptation of the Bible to the moral and spiritual wants of man, and of the vast gain that had accrued to the glory of Christ's cause by its free circulation, and from its being generally read by the mass of the people.

Rev. Mr. Holden, of Brazil, South America, was to have followed Mr. Richards, but as the meeting had already been protracted much beyond the intended hour, he did not speak, and the audience, which was a large one, separated after the resolutions had been adopted and the benediction had been pronounced by Rev. Dr. Cox.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

Statement of the Operations of the Society—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Tyng and others.

Why the "American Tract Society of Boston" should hold its anniversary in the Provincial town of New-York, 250 miles away from that great "hub of the Universe," the dome of the Massachusetts State-House, it is difficult to conjecture; but that it was thus held, and at Dr. Cheever's Church, in Union-square, the small audience who gathered there yesterday morning can testify.

This Society, as is pretty generally known, is one of the latest fruits of the eternal agitation of the negro question, which has already divided the political and religious world into contending factions, and threatens, if we are to believe the parsons and politicians, to finally split the whole universe into fragments. It was organized a year ago, and is composed of seceders from the old parent society of the same name, (minus the "Boston,") who wished to infuse a little more of the Abolition element into the "tracts" than was deemed prudent by the managers of the old organization. Although the first Anniversary was held in New-York, yet it appears to be mainly a Boston concern; the speakers yesterday, with one exception, were from Boston, the Chairman was from Boston, the President of the Society is from Boston, and the annual "statement of operations," which was distributed through the audience, was dated "No. 28 Cornhill, Boston."

From this "statement" we gather the following account of what the Society has been about during the past year:

Whole number of tracts published during the year, 54—copies printed, 1,129,550; whole number of volumes published, 67—copies, 131,577; whole amount of printing done, (tracts and books,) 22,283,532 pages. The Society publishes two papers, called the *Tract Journal* and *Child at Home*, of which they have printed, altogether, 1,112,000 copies. In addition to their own publications, the Society has purchased and distributed $17,797 17 worth of matter published by other societies and booksellers. They have paid in aid of the Press at foreign missionary stations, $1,000. They have employed 33 colporters, of whom two were engaged in the slaveholding States. The charitable distributions of the Society to hospitals, seamen, missionary associations, Sunday-schools, &c., in the way of tracts and books, amount to $11,928 06. The sales, during the year, including publications in the hands of colporters, amount to $47,732 98. The finances of the Society show a balance in the treasury of $902 80—the total receipts from sales, legacies, &c., having been $67,600 86, and the total expenses, $66,698 06.

In view of the above facts, the "statement" closes with the declaration that the Society has "achieved a success which the most sanguine dared not predict for it. The good effected by its labors can be known only in eternity. The Executive Committee bespeak the continued prayers of its friends, that the smiles of God may still rest upon it, as they commence the labors and responsibilities of another year."

After the report, of which the above is an abstract, had been read, the Chairman introduced Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of this City, who was greeted with applause. He proceeded to speak of the past connection of the Society with the American Tract Society, and the causes that had impelled the separation. They had been forced to withdraw because they found they were bound on a voyage which they had not bargained for; that they were to be used for carrying on the horrible system of human Slavery; that their tongues were tied, and they were not allowed to utter their sentiments as God and their consciences dictated. For this they had left the American Tract Society, and thank God they were now free; they no longer shook in their shoes with fear lest they might speak the truth too plainly; no longer did they stand in dread of political parties, or care which might be uppermost. They could now stand in the proud consciousness of right. He was glad the anniversary was held in this "Church of the Puritans," where Puritan truths are spoken, and tongues would not remain silent. He himself was a Puritan, and because he was a Puritan he could never stoop to the dirty work of pandering to the sin of Slavery. He dared to speak the truth, and if need be to fight for it, and he was glad to find that a society had at length been formed where truths might be spoken without fear or favor. What was the platform of this Society? It was the word of God, purely, wholly and entirely; we teach what that teaches—we accept it in its totality. We mean to dictate the truth only. Some say these truths are miserable abstractions. It is a miserable abstraction that has torn many a babe from its mother's breast, many a parent from its children's arms, many a victim of oppression from a righteous judgment. A miserable abstraction! Our Society deals in these abstractions. We dare to print texts of any kind without any apology. We can go to the master and servant, placing a right hand on the shoulder of one and the left on that of the other, and say to them "Ye are brethren." At last there is a Society that rises superior to opinion—that is not shut up in cotton and tobacco. We state what we consider to be evil. We believe the oppression of men in bondage an evil. We believe in the freedom of all, and it is the object of the Society to say as much. We believe in Union. We know no North, no South, no East, no West. We are bounded by two oceans, and between them in all the land this old Society sees the points for its operations. We send across Mason and Dixon's line our agents, our colporters, and if those to whom we send them burn their tracts and papers, the ashes thereof become like those of the martyrs. We have two of these men at the present time in the Slave States. If one desirous of learning the duty of morality, would learn that the chastity of the female slave is as precious as that of her mistress, that the same morals apply to the bond as to the free, where shall they get it? Not surely from the modified morality of another Society. Those records are blotted. Here alone can we find the instruction.

The speaker continued to animadvert very severely upon the conduct of the American Tract Society in expurgating the books and tracts published by them so as to make them palatable to slaveholders. They would even stop prayer unless purgated. The rulers of this Society, thank God, could pray for whomsoever they pleased, for the bond and free, for the oppressor and the oppressed; they dared to name the enslaved in their prayers, and to pray for their deliverance. This was the true American Society, for it comprehended the whole area of our common country. Though located in Boston it yet had an agency in this City, and he was glad that so beautiful a spot as The Bible House had been selected for its headquarters. It was not like the other Society, hemmed in between those two political sluice-ways, the *Tribune* and Times, but stood forth in independent majesty, and surrounded by temples of art and science. From that beautiful fountain at No. 13 Bible House, he hoped and trusted would flow perrennial streams of justice, morality, holiness and truth.

At the conclusion of Dr. Tyng's remarks, Rev. A. T. Pratt, a returned Missionary from Turkey, was introduced, and briefly addressed the audience in reference to missionary labors among the Armenians, and the valuable assistance rendered to the Missionaries by the publications of the American Tract and Bible Societies.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. Eddy, a Baptist preacher from Boston, who spoke at considerable length. He said that when the separation first took place between this and the parent Society, it was said they would soon die out; but, did their annual statement look as though they were dying out? They had prospered beyond their most sanguine expectations; consecrated wealth had poured in upon them—wealth not contaminated with the dark and bloody stain of the slave-driver; and more than that, the Society rested upon the firm and everlasting foundation of principle. The old Society had the advantage of age and the prestige of past glory, but it had got to contend against the vigor, the freshness and the immortality of youth. The new Society offered a common bond of union for all Christians. It had been stated in his hearing that the separation was only a *coup d'etat* to throw the management of the Society into the hands of one denomination—the Congregationalists—and that in due time the Episcopalians, the Baptists and the Methodists would be politely bowed out of doors; but he, as a Baptist, was prepared to assert the utter falsity of the statement. He had watched the progress of events closely, and, although it was true that the Congregational sect furnished most of the money, and perhaps also the brains, for the new Society, yet he was confident there was no sectarian feeling in the matter; but, on the contrary, all denominations were treated with equal consideration, and none had shown greater magnanimity than the Congregationalists. The publications of the new Society were adapted to all classes of people; they reached the lower *stratum* of society, and by their teachings tended to counteract the wishy-washy and deleterious trash that daily issues from the public Press. It did not, like the parent Society, issue its fulminations against drunkenness, gambling, tobacco-chewing and dancing, while it remained silent upon the greatest evil of all—Slavery—merely because it was popular; but it set its face against all evil, everywhere, whether in high places or low, and any religious Society that did not take this stand would eventually meet the scorn of every Christian man. It was not a political Society; politics had to do with questions of tariff, banks, and other subjects talked of in Wall-street, but that was not a political question which put up human beings at auction, and offered virtue for sale in the public mart. Such a question belonged to the domain of morals and religion.

The speaker continued at length, thus to compare the merits of the two Societies—the main tenor of his argument, that of Dr. Tyng's, being to show the superior morality, piety, and holiness of the new Society over the old.

Another Boston man, Rev. E. N. Kirk, Chairman of the Publication Committee, was then introduced, and read from manuscripts a long, and withal a moderate essay upon the aims and objects of Tract Societies, and "the true idea of a religious tract." The fundamental object was to lead souls to Christ, and as this could only be done by overcoming sin and evil, the aim of tracts should be to teach men to hate sin and evil in all their various forms. If a society refuses to oppose a certain evil because it is powerful and popular, then it is the right and duty of another society to enter and occupy the field thus left vacant. The "American Tract Society of Boston" aimed to cover the whole ground for which tract societies were intended, and it would resolutely oppose any and every evil which tended to obstruct the great work of bringing souls to Christ. It aimed to educate the public mind to that point when "tracts" should be as regularly sold and as eagerly purchased in the streets and railroad cars as are now the Times, *Tribune*, and *Herald*.

At the close of Mr. Kirk's address the choir sang a hymn, benediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

Woman's Rights Convention.

HAS WOMAN A RIGHT TO VOTE?—SPEECHES BY MRS. WRIGHT, MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, REV. BERIAH GREEN, ELIZABETH JOHNES AND OTHERS—WHAT IS WOMAN'S SPHERE?

About four hundred persons, mainly females, convened at Cooper Institute yesterday morning on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Woman's Rights Association. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Martha Wright, of Auburn, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. H. Gibbons, Wendell Phillips, Asa Fairbanks, Dr. Brown, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Robert Purvis, Thomas Garrett, Elizabeth Johnes, Giles Stebbins.
Business Committee—Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Elizabeth Gay, Wendell Phillips.
Secretaries—Mary L. Booth, Ellen Wright.
Finance Committee—Susan B. Anthony, Lucy N. Coleman, Marietta Richmond.

Martha C. Wright, of New-York, on taking the Chair, returned her acknowledgements for the honor conferred. She saw the use of such conventions in the good already done by them. No doubt when their objects were attained, the New-York *Observer* would roll up its eyes and say, "This reform we have always advocated." [Laughter.]

Miss Susan B. Anthony was the next speaker. She saw the progress of their work in the altered tone of the Bench, the Bar and the Press to favor woman's rights; the donation of $5,000 to the cause by a wealthy merchant of Boston; the bequeathment of $400,000 by a millionaire of Poughkeepsie to found a Woman's College equal to Yale or Harvard; the passage of the recent act by the New-York Legislature, securing rights of property to woman; the increasing liberality of literary institutions; the school of design for woman, and the liberality of Peter Cooper in granting the use of this Hall for their meetings. [Applause.] All these things denoted the approach of the freedom of woman to command her person, her wages, her children and her home. During the year, six women have been kept lecturing, and 150 meetings have been held in 40 counties, and a number of tracts and documents have been distributed.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose was the next speaker. She said it was true in the spiritual and moral world, as in the physical, that stagnant waters and atmosphere could be purified by agitation. She defended the character of Fanny Wright, declaring that that much abused woman was a reformer in advance of the times in which she lived. She traced the progress of the woman's rights movement, and declared that now the state of public sentiment is such that all woman need do to obtain her rights is to ask for them. [Applause.] She thought woman was far better adapted to many occupations than men who now monopolized them. She could, as in England, officiate as telegraph operator, and she could devote the leisure hours to sewing and knitting. That was more than man could do. [Laughter.] She could perform the duties of the young men who "keep house" in the Patent office. [Laughter.] And even in Congress she could find something to occupy her head and hands to keep her from fighting. [Laughter.] Mrs. Swisshelm, who, like others, asserted that the woman's rights movement had accomplished nothing, was willing to accept a position as inspector of lumber and logs, and, still more willingly, a salary of $500 per annum—[Laughter]—the fruits of the woman's rights movement. [Applause.]

Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Johnes, of Ohio, was the next speaker. She premised her speech by a resolution that woman's sphere cannot be bounded; its prescribed orbit is the place that in her highest development she can fill; the laws of mind are as immutable as are those of the planetary world, and the true woman must ever revolve around this great sun of light and truth. She argued that if the talents of woman were developed, men would not be displaced from any positions which they are calculated to fill. She saw a man-milliner the other day, and concluded that he was out of his sphere, and had also crowded some woman out of her sphere. She would rather see a woman holding a plow than leading such an idle, silly, dimless life as many do. [Applause.] Perhaps they would like agriculture better under another name—husbandry. [Laughter.]

Rev. Beriah Green was the next speaker. He proceeded to defend the rights of woman as the coequal of man. The audience became somewhat restless, and called for Phillips. Mrs. Wright, the President, however, requested silence, and stated that Mr. Phillips would speak when Mr. Green had finished, and not before. Mr. Green declared that he would not retire to please any impertinent interference, and finished his speech.

Wendell Phillips was the next speaker. He said we arrange some matters by statute law, and some by fashion. Social life began centuries ago, where legal life stands to-day—woman was nothing. But in social life woman has taken the lead. She dictates; she has demanded that literature be decent, and she has herself assumed the pen. That represents what changes the law and civil state are to undergo. The law was halting back with the old civilization. But the law passed by the last New-York Legislature granted the whole question, for when one thing was granted the rest must follow. Woman had been granted the right to be hung, therefore she would be granted the right to vote. [Applause.] This Republic acknowledges the principle that the poor and weak are not to be protected by the rich and strong—but are to be empowered to protect themselves. But, "woman don't know enough." Then let her be taught. If she has sense enough to work she has sense enough to vote. If woman is like man she has a right to vote in a ballot-box based upon brains; if she is not like man, man does not know how to vote for her. [Applause.] But it was too indelicate for woman to go to the ballot-box. Why? Because she saw men there. Didn't she see men everywhere—in the street, the church, crowding him out of the omnibus? If woman could walk the streets she could go to the ballot-box. Woman has a right to have her name on the poll-books, as well as on the tax-list and the penal code. [Applause.] When the parson and the exquisite say it is not religious, it is not fashionable, for women to work and vote, let them strangle the minister with his own creed, and smother the dandy in his own perfume. [Laughter and applause.] The experiment of American government, according to Humboldt and Earl Grey, was a failure: New-York spent twice as much for murder, drunkenness, rowdyism, unsafety, dirt, and disgrace, as Paris pays for quiet, safety, peace, beauty, and civilization. [Applause.] As long as the Pulpit concealed this truth of woman's rights, it was a brothel, instead of an orthodox Church. [Hisses] Hisses could not change it; let them go and clean out the Gehenna of New-York. [Applause.] Show him the necessity in civil life, and he would bring them forty thousand pulpits who would prove that St. Paul meant just that (woman's rights) all the time. [Applause.] In conclusion, Mr. Phillips called attention to the conduct of the husband of Mrs. Norton, the celebrated English authoress, who, after doing his best to malign the character of his wife, did not scruple to appropriate the earnings of her pen.

EVENING SESSION.

The hall was nearly filled in the evening, the President vindicating the punctuality of woman by calling the meeting to order precisely at the hour named in the advertisements.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose presented a series of resolutions from the Business Committee, which were read by Miss Susan B. Anthony. They declared woman's equality with man; her inalienable rights to be represented in the jury box as well as in the criminal's box: the injustice of appropriating the property of woman to endow Colleges which are to be enjoyed exclusively by males; that women should apply to the trustees and heads of literary societies, libraries and other similar institutions for employment as clerks and attendants, furnishing a stepping-stone to other occupations.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was next introduced, and repeated her eloquent address, which was delivered before the Judiciary Committee of the last Legislature, and had an undoubted influence in securing the passage of the bill for awarding woman some of her rights of property. An abstract of the paper was published at the time. The address was listened to with profound attention and repeated demonstrations of applause.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose was the next speaker. She thought that Solomon must have been a wise man, because while most men complain of the task of governing one wife, he governed a thousand. [Laughter and applause.] She would not undertake to answer whether woman would be satisfied with being the equal of man. [Laughter.] As Alexander wept for more worlds to conquer, woman might weep for more rights to acquire. [Laughter.] As to the bill passed by the last Legislature granting further rights to woman, it was well that one righteous bill should be passed among so many unrighteous ones. [Laughter.] It was left for the Legislature of 1860 to give woman a right to her own children. [Laughter.] She further criticised the law, and created much merriment by reference to the clause providing for woman to sell her real estate, "provided she can get the consent of her husband;" or, in the event of his refusal, the consent of the County Court. Would woman make such a law for her husband? If she did, it would doubtless serve him right. [Laughter.] She dwelt long on the features of the law having reference to woman's rights of property, urging that woman was entitled to an equal share of all property acquired after marriage. As to admitting woman to the bar and jury-box, she replied to the charge that woman would not be generous, that we had had generosity so long, it was time we tried the taste of a little justice. [Laughter.] Women had a right to be lawyers, doctors, and even ministers, so long as it is fashionable to have those spiritual doctors. [Hisses and applause.]

Miss Susan B. Anthony called the attention of the audience to the future meetings of the Society; the tracts and documents for sale, at the door; the opportunity for contributing to the cause; and a number of letters from various parties making contributions—among others Mr. Gerrit Smith.

Loud cries were now made for Phillips, but as Mr. Phillips was not in the house, Judge Culver took the stand, and spoke with reference to several cases that came under his own observation. In the first, under the law of the last Legislature, securing to woman the proceeds of a suit for personal injuries, a woman had been allowed to testify in her own case on a suit for damages. The lawyer on the other side said the Legislature had completely emancipated woman, and about all a man had to do was to go home and sleep nights, and perhaps next year he would have to get a permit to do that. [Roars of laughter.] He adverted to the present amount of women's rights accorded under the laws, and predicted that the time would come when woman should go to the ballot-box, and sit in the jury-box to pass upon certain classes of cases, and now that he was off the Bench, he didn't know but that women would make better judges than some of those now on the Bench. [Applause and laughter, and cries of "That's so."] In a speech which he had made to some Canadians, he had told them that we were willing to believe that woman was capable of self-government, and ready to swap off Frank Pierce for Queen Victoria. [Roars of laughter.] He couldn't speak any more, because he was going to Chicago next week. [Applause.]

The meeting closed with a brief address by Mrs. Rose, and loud calls for Phillips.

Anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry.

HIGHLY INTERESTING EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music was well filled, last night, to witness the ninth anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry. About 250 children, male and female, including a small sprinkling of colored juveniles, represented the good work which Mr. Pease, with his coadjutors, has been doing for the City during the past year. A very admirable sight they were, cleanly in apparel, though a few of them disdained the conventionalism of shoes and stockings. A raised platform, of very slight construction, had been erected in the rear of the stage, but as soon as they were seated thereon, and before the commencement of the exercises of the evening, it gave way with a crash that alarmed the audience, and sent the children pell mell to the floor. Fortunately none were hurt, though all were a good deal frightened. The officers of the Society, and the police in attendance, soon restored order, cleared away the ruins, and made new seats for the little ones, who, when their alarm subsided, seemed to enjoy the accident. The smallest children, who speedily became very sleepy—their ages ranging from three to six years—were displayed in semi-circular order, near the footlights, and detained there in opposition to their desire to retire into private life. The ceremonies were commenced by a lively clapping of five hundred little hands, at a signal given by a lady teacher, followed by a hymn sung by half the number of little voices. Of all the singers who have sung on that stage—Piccolomini, Gazzaniga, Patti, will forgive us—no one has ever more deeply touched the hearts of an audience than did one little girl, who led the rest, and when the chorus, "I'll be a good child, indeed I will," was given more heartily than artistically by the infant crowd, there were many moist eyes among the auditors. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ganst, after which the annual report was read by Mr. Archibald Russell, the President. It was quite encouraging. After the expenditure of $2,618 for the Society's farm in Westchester County, the current expenses of the Institution, amounting to $16,981, and the payment of the principal on the debt of the building, amounting to $20,311, there remained cash in hand $116. Of meals given gratuitously, there had been in the last year no less than 276,862. Of articles of clothing given away, 12,000; pairs of shoes, 1,200; sent to situations, 372; to their friends, 130. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Cotton Smith, of the Church of the Ascension, in Tenth-street; Hon. Jas. A. Briggs, of Ohio, and Hon. Henry J. Raymond. A collection was taken up, and the audience separated.

Programme for the Remaindrr of the Week.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Dr. Adams' Church, 10 A. M.
National Woman's Rights Convention—(Second Day)—Cooper Institute, 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

American Female Guardian Society—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly session on Wednesday afternoon, at Castle Garden. A full Board present—Mr. Verplanck, the President, in the Chair. Mr. Verplanck asked how much was owing to different counties of the State for supplies furnished emigrants, and the care of them during detention by sickness, in passing through their counties. It was stated in reply that on the 1st of January the indebtedness was $19,600, and that the present indebtedness was probably one-half more. It was urged by Mr. Verplanck that the entire amount ought to be ascertained at once, and the debts paid. No action was, however, taken in the matter. A communication was received from Dr. Gunn, the Health Officer, renewing his application for $1,200, to cover the amount incurred by him for house-rent. He takes the ground that, inasmuch as his predecessors in office were furnished with a house free of rent, he should be relieved from rent-paying. The communication was laid on the table. An application was submitted by Commissioner Crabtree to send back to Galway, at the expense of the Commission, an emigrant recently arrived, who was sick with consumption. It was suggested that, in case of granting the application, there would soon come pouring in all sorts of petitions from all sorts of emigrants, complaining of all sorts of diseases, as pretexts for getting home again. The application, notwithstanding this fling of opposition, was referred to the Vice-President with power. The weekly statement gives the number of emigrants arrived during the past week as 5,277, making the total arrivals since the 1st of January 19,055—an increase of 5,554 over the arrivals for the same period last year. The present number of inmates on Ward's Island and in the Marine Hospital is 719. During the past week there has been received for commutation of passengers $8,754, making the aggregate receipts for commutation since the beginning of the year $93,501 67, leaving, after deducting total disbursements, the present balance in the treasury $24,508 53.

The American Zoological Society.—The corporators under the act recently passed by the Legislature authorizing the formation of a Zoological and Botanical Society met on Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the Athenæum Club. Mr. George Opdyke was called to the Chair, and Mr. Frank Moore was appointed Secretary. A Committee was chosen on the motion of Mr. Cyrus W. Field to recommend officers, the following ticket reported, which was unanimously elected: *For President*—Hamilton Fish. *Vice-Presidents*—Wm. H. Aspinwall, George Opdyke, Alexander W. Bradford, Frederic De Peyster, Robert L. Stuart. *Corresponding Secretary*—J. W. Beekman. *Recording Secretary*—Frank Moore. *Treasurer*—Wilson G. Hunt. *Librarian*—T. Bally Myers. *Councillors*—Charles Tracey, Augustus Schell, Charles King, Parke Godwin, Hiram Barney, C. W. Field, John Paine, H. Delafield, J. P. Crosby, Charles Butler, Frederic Foster, Watts Sherman, F. L. Olmstead, W. P. Lee, J. C. F. Smidt, B. W. Bonney, Shepherd Knapp, B. F. Field, George Folsom, R. O. Doremus. After the election of officers, a long but animated and eloquent discussion ensued on the subject of the By-laws for the government of the Association. Two or three of them were adopted to regulate the mode of admitting new members, which is by payment of a stock-subscription of $100, or $5 annually, and to prescribe the time and mode of assembling. This Association, as is well understood, has in view the organization of a Zoological and Botanical Society, such as exists in Regent's Park, London, and in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.

Mozart Hall General Committee.—A regular meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee was held last evening, the President in the Chair, and a large number of members present. Mr. Huston, of the Twenty-first Ward, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Committee approve and hereby indorse the course pursued by the National Democratic Delegation from the State of New-York to the Charleston Convention; the ability, dignity and patriotic adherence to the great principles of the party, which actuated their conduct upon that occasion, command, as they deserve, the united support of those they represented

Resolved, That the unfortunate dissensions and consequent rupture which occurred in that Convention was the natural result of the admission to seats of the Free Soil Regency Delegation, which assumed to represent New-York; the secession of the Southern States would not have taken place but for the refusal of the Convention, by the casting vote of New-York, to adopt a conservative and constitutional platform; thus true to their anti-Democratic instincts and past history, the Regency faction adhere to its policy of demoralizing and breaking down the Democratic organization of the Nation.

The third and fourth resolutions were expressive of gratitude to the States which sustained the Woodites, and of confidence that Divine Providence would smile upon the efforts of the Democracy to crush the "rapine and incendiarism of Black Republicanism."

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy on the utter prostration and annihilation of Tammany Hall, as a political institution; its corruptions, deceptions and repeated offences against the Democratic Party of New-York, and more recently of the whole country, at Charleston, have sunk it so low, that no decent man longer acknowledges its authority. All now look with hope and confidence to the Mozart organization, which will be maintained vigorously, until it absorbs every independent, honest Democrat, and redeems the party from the misrule and rascality of the leaders and sachems of Tammany Hall.

The resolutions were unanimously